"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; northwest gales on Coast; Sunday fair, warmer.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,511. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

FRENCH CAPTURE 7,500 IN BIG VERDUN DRIVE; SMASH SIX-MILE FRONT

PUSH FORWARD TWO MILES

Troops Overrun Trenches and Fortifications After Heavy Shelling.

REOCCUPY TWO VILLAGES

Capture Vacherauville and Louvemont, with Many Guns and Much Booty.

"OUR SUCCESS COMPLETE"

Paris War Office Says Victory Causes Great Enthusiasm Among Troops.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—By another giant stroke in the region of Verdun, north of Douaumont, today, the French broke through the German lines on a front of six and a quarter miles, extending from the Meuse River to the plain of the Woevre, penetrating to a depth of nearly two miles. A great number of prisoners were taken, 7,500 having been counted so far. This number includes 200 officers.

The French troops captured the villages of Vacherauville and Louvemont, the fortified farm of Chambrettes, and the fortified field works of Hardaumont and Bezonvaux. "Our success is complete," says the French War Office in its report tonight. "The troops have given vent to great enthusiasm."

The attack started at 10 o'clock this morning after several days of continuous artillery preparation. Its results compare favorably with the French recapture of Douaumont, General Mangin's sensational exploit on Oct. 24. He then attacked on a four-mile front, less than half the width of today's attack. Moreover, today the French troops captured more than twice the number of prisoners taken on Oct. 24.

The text of the night statement says:

After several days of artillery preparation we attacked the enemy to the north of Douaumont, between the Meuse and the Woevre, on a front of more than ten kilometers. The attack started at 10 o'clock.

The enemy's front broke down everywhere to a depth of about three kilometers.

Besides numerous trenches we captured the villages of Vacherauville and Louvemont, the farms of Chambrettes, and the fortified works of Hardoumont and Bezonvaux.

We have taken a great many prisoners, whose exact number has not yet been determined. Seven thousand five hundred of them, including 200 officers, already have been passed through our commandant's posts.

We have taken or destroyed numerous pieces of heavy and field artillery and also a considerable quantity of material.

Notwithstanding unfavorable weather conditions, our aviators took a brilliant part in the fighting. Our success is complete. The troops have given vent to great enthusiasm. Our losses are slight.

The official report this afternoon says nothing of importance transpired during the night.

British Make Trench Raids.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The British official communication issued shortly before midnight says:

Last night (Thursday) an attack was attempted by the enemy upon our positions in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs, but it was crushed by our artillery before he could reach our trenches.

The enemy's trenches were successfully entered by us south of Armentières, and also east of Vierstraat.

Early in the night a powerful enemy raiding party endeavored to break into our line south of St. Eloi. Only a few of the raiders succeeded in reaching our trenches, and these were immediately ejected. The enemy's losses were severe.

Our artillery bombarded Achiet-le-Petit and an enemy railway siding south of that village during the night.

During the day (Friday) our positions on the observatory ridge and at Mont Horrel were heavily shelled. Our artillery effectively replied.

Elsewhere on our front intermittent artillery activity continued.

Germans Admit French Gain.

BERLIN, Dec. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—French attacks delivered today on the east bank of the Meuse in the Verdun region resulted in a gain of ground for them toward Louvemont and Hardaumont, the War Office announced in tonight's supplementary statement. The engagement has not yet been concluded.

On the Verdun front yesterday the French made three attempts to recapture trenches taken recently by the Germans on Hill 304.

The text of the night report follows:

On the Somme there has been little fighting activity.

On the east bank of the Meuse since this morning strong attacks by the French have been in progress, in which the enemy obtained advantages in the direction of Louvemont and Hardaumont. The fighting has not yet been terminated.

The report issued this afternoon said:

Army group of the German Crown Prince—On the west bank of the Meuse the French tried three times in vain to regain by attacks the trenches on Hill 304, southeast of Malancourt, captured by us a short time ago.

East of the river, after strong artil-

Continued on Page 2.

SPEND THE HOLIDAYS at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.—Advt.

German Troops at Pepper Hill Flee in Disorder, Paris Hears

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 16.—News of the French victory north of Douaumont reached London at midnight. It created a profound impression. Captain Shaw, in the House of Commons on Thursday had given a vivid description of conditions along the Somme front, where mud made the movement of big guns impossible. The terrain in the Verdun region is of a different character.

A Paris dispatch to The Morning Post says:

"There has been nothing in the nature of a demonstration, but the news passed from mouth to mouth, and is regarded by the public as the real answer to Germany's so-called peace proposals. Rumor says the German troops have broken at Pepper Hill and are flying in disorder already. This is interpreted as significant, because hitherto the German soldiers have resisted in difficult circumstances, but the present news, if confirmed, is an evidence of their greatly shaken morale.

STOCKS AGAIN FALL, BUT RALLY AT CLOSE

Another Two-Million-Share Day in Wall Street Sees Values Slaughtered Further.

SPECULATIVE ISSUES DROP

Brokers in Frenzy at Outset, and, Though Firmness Follows, Loss Averages 5 Points.

Stocks were slaughtered again yesterday in two hours of terrific trading on the Stock Exchange and the Curb, but afterward a distinct change came over the speculative situation, and, though declines at the close were large in many cases, there were not a few issues which showed gains. The ticker was so busy recording sales of stocks that no bond transactions appeared on the tape until after 11 o'clock, and old habitues of the Street could not recall another day in which bond quotations had to be omitted for so long a period.

Business in the first hour in stocks was at a rate so high that, if it had been carried through the session, a turnover close to 3,500,000 shares would have been recorded.

Peace talk had a less prominent place in market gossip and more attention was paid to the clearing away of "weak spots" in the structure of the bull market of November. Many a hopeful speculator left the Street a great deal poorer, if not wiser, than he was Monday morning. The average decline of four points on Tuesday and of six points on Thursday left little leeway in a lot of margined accounts for the fall of five points on the average yesterday morning. It was reported on the Exchange floor that much of the forced selling represented the failure of out-of-town customers of brokerage houses to respond to urgent messages on Thursday, calling for additional margins.

Always evident in the morning's business was forced liquidation of speculative accounts, the hurried dumping overboard of Steel, Crucible, Central Leather, Baldwin, Utah Copper, and other issues which are the favorite mediums of margin business. For minutes at a stretch it was a novelty for the tape to record smaller lots of Steel than 500 shares. Prices leaped up and down like manikins on a string. Frequently two or three points separated consecutive sales of the same stock, and in case of certain specialties as much as ten points difference occurred between sales. A greater degree of excitement was reflected in the dealings than on other days of the peace decline, but things looked considerably better after the noon hour.

A banker described the early trading in this way: "They threw the piano out of the window, followed by the crockery!" Brokers sold stocks by the thousand which customers were unable to margin further, and the professional operators on the short side were busy, very busy, all the time. Steel broke from 114 to 109¾, Central Leather from 97⅞ to 90¼, Anaconda toppled from 87¼ to 83¾ and equally sharp recessions were forced in most of the other leaders. In the quarter hour before the turn came it looked as though the bottom was crumbling, and for that reason the appearance of a firmer tone around 12:30 o'clock was all the more welcome to disturbed owners of securities.

The extent of the week's decline, from Monday's close to yesterday's last prices, is displayed in this table, together with the amount of recovery experienced by the leading speculative issues in dealings yesterday afternoon:

	Closing.	Rise from Monday's Day's Low.	Closing.
American Can	61¼	2½	69¾
Amer. Locomotive	79½	1½	90¼
Anaconda	86¼	2¾	94
Baldwin	67¾	2¾	78¾
Bethlehem	550	25	626
Central Leather	93½	3	110¾
C. M. & St. P.	93	1¾	92
Crucible Steel	66⅞	3½	83
Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	103¾	6	115¾
N. Y. Central	105	1	106½
Nor. & West	136	1½	137½
Reading	107½	½	108½
Smelters	106½	3¼	113½
U. S. Steel	112¼	8	128¾
Utah Copper	107	2½	120¾

At the close of business traders were sharply divided into two camps, one convinced that the worst of the liquidation was over and the other persuaded that until peace talk had assumed a more definite garb the tendency of stock prices could not be upward. All agreed that the week's outpouring had helped the whole market situation, but arguments in commission houses were many in regard to the future.

The day's transactions amounted to 2,312,000 shares, a slackening in the afternoon causing the record to fall behind Thursday's mark of 2,412,000.

The foreign exchange market was characterized by increased speculation. Reichsmarks were bid up to 74¼ cents for four marks, compared with a minimum of 70 cents on Thursday and about 66 cents last Monday. Austrian kroner were quoted at 12.75 cents each for transfer by draft, against 11.03 cents on Monday. Bankers said that these movements were so tinctured by speculative operations that they could not be considered as an indication of political developments in Europe. Sterling and franc rates were firm throughout the day.

AUGUSTA, CHARLESTON, SUMMERVILLE, SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA. Atlantic Coast Line, 1182 B'way.—Advt.

Pope to Address Belligerents

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A Zurich dispatch to the Tageblatt of Berlin, as forwarded from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that in response to the peace note of the Central Powers to the Vatican the Pope in a few days will issue a Christmas proclamation to all the belligerents.

THOUSANDS MEET TO DEMAND ACTION FOR BELGIUM NOW

First of Country-Wide Protest Gatherings Asks Government to Act at Once.

SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION

Threaten Bernstorff with Recall and Germany Will Yield, Asserts Beck.

OUR DUTY PLAIN, SAYS ROOT

Carnegie Hall Throng Cheers Col. Roosevelt's Letter Denouncing Germany's Acts.

Three thousand persons, in mass meeting assembled in Carnegie Hall last night, called upon the Government of the United States to protest with "all its force and earnestness" against Germany's forced enslavement of Belgian men, who, against the military fortunes of their own country and over the protests of neutral nations, are being compelled to work within the German Empire.

The meeting was called to act on Cardinal Mercier's recent appeal to the civilized world, and at its conclusion adopted these resolutions:

WHEREAS, The world has been appalled by the reports from Belgium of the deportation into bondage of thousands of the noncombatant population; and

WHEREAS, These reports are uncontradicted and the depopulation appears to be a deliberate breach of the promises made by the German authorities to induce the Belgians to return to their own country; and

WHEREAS, We learn from the highest authority that the reports in the press of the cruelties perpetrated are not overdrawn, but are really understated; and

WHEREAS, Although the German authorities say that the deficiency of work in Belgium is due to the laziness and ill-will of the Belgians, it is known that hundreds of thousands of tons of provisions, machinery and supplies of all kinds have been removed to Germany, to say nothing of the millions of dollars taken by way of fines and indemnities from these poor people, who, robbed of all their resources, are now being driven off in hordes under the pretence that they are unemployable and will not work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we American citizens assembled in public meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York, express our abhorrence of these fresh outrages and violations of the laws of war, the law of nations and the instincts of common humanity, deliberately perpetrated by the German Government, and that we extend our sympathy to the unfortunate people thus made the victims of the calculated cruelty of the conquerors of an innocent nation.

RESOLVED, That we request the Government of the United States to protest with all its force and earnestness against these outrages; to emphasize the detestation with which the American people regard these abuses; and to request the German Government, in the name of all neutrals, to cease at once the deportation and slavery; and we pledge our utmost support to the Administration in whatever way it may conclude to act.

RESOLVED, That copies of these resolutions be sent to all the representatives of the German Government who can be reached in this country.

Hall Packed to Capacity.

The ball was packed to capacity. There was not a seat left on the stage, in pit, or in boxes or galleries. It was an audience to a person in full sympathy with the purposes of the meeting, which was the forerunner of other protesting gatherings to be held in other cities, great and small, in the United States.

James M. Beck, Elihu Root, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Alton B. Parker, and the Right Rev. Thomas Frank Gailor, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee, were the speakers at last night's meeting, and there were read letters from Joseph H. Choate, Colonel Roosevelt and Archbishop Ireland, denouncing Germany's action. Mr. Roosevelt's letter was a particularly bitter attack. Mr. Root spoke extemporaneously.

All who spoke "talked from the shoulder." They called a spade a spade and a club a club. Senator Root declared in impassioned words that if "the civilized world of the twentieth century is willing to stand silent" in the face of what Germany is now doing in Belgium, then the civilization of this century is worse than the savagery that marked the Roman Era.

Mr. Beck, as did Mr. Root, proclaimed that it was the country's duty to take action immediately. Germany, he said, would not, in the present crisis in her history, hesitate five minutes if President Wilson gave Berlin to understand in unmistakable terms that unless the deportations immediately stopped Count Bernstorff would receive his passports.

Mr. Beck paid glowing tributes to the patriotism and unselfish honor of King Albert and Cardinal Mercier, tributes that evoked demonstrations of approval. Such a crown as Albert wears, the Kaiser of Germany, "who stabbed him while professing friendship," said Mr. Beck, "will never wear, even though his iron rule extend from Berlin to Bagdad."

Applause for the Colonel.

It was when Bishop Gailor said "Sagamore Hill" that the greatest demonstration of the evening came. The Bishop read the letters from Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Choate, and Archbishop Ireland. The reading of the Roosevelt letter, in which the Colonel declared that "Germany had trampled under foot every device of international law for securing the protection of the weak and the unoffending" was interrupted after every sentence by an outburst of applause. Bishop Gailor, like Colonel Roosevelt, talked in a most positive fashion, and if one closed his eyes he could almost have imagined that it was Mr. Roosevelt himself talking. Colonel Roosevelt characterized Germany's campaign in Belgium as one of "meth-

Continued on Page 3.

CZAR AND DUMA REJECT 'A PREMATURE PEACE'; FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS DECISION IS INFLEXIBLE AND THAT ALL RUSSIA'S ALLIES AGREE WITH HER

BRITAIN'S VIEW CLEARING

Will Listen to Specific Proffers from Foes But Expects Little.

SEES NO CHANGE OF HEART

But Will Carefully Avoid Rejection That Will Put War Responsibility on Allies.

FIRM TALK BY HENDERSON

Reparation and Guarantees for a Permanent Peace Essentials, Says War Council Member.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The French formula, "restitution, reparation, and security," and Bonar Law's quotation in the British Parliament yesterday of Mr. Asquith's phrase, "adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future," present, according to opinion here, that practicable basis for peace which Count von Bernstorff is reported in dispatches from America to believe could be found at The Hague conference. Any overtures by Germany which indicated a sincere desire to meet the Allies on that ground would receive a warm welcome.

The British view is, however, that neither in Bethmann Hollweg's speech, nor in the Kaiser's message, nor in Hindenburg's telegrams, nor in the German newspaper articles can there be found the slightest evidence of any change of heart on the part of the military autocracy which controls the German policy. Various indications, which are necessarily slight, owing to the Central Powers' censorship, seem to show in fact that the German military government shaped Count Tisza's original suggestion for peace proposals to its own ends.

In the words of the Rev. Major Gordon, (Ralph Connor,) now serving as a Chaplain in France, "The dove of peace is supposed to coo. Bethmann Hollweg's dove pawed the earth like a bellowing bull."

Significant Speech by Henderson.

Two speeches were made tonight that give some indication of the British attitude toward the German peace proposals. One was by Arthur Henderson, member of the War Council without portfolio; the other was by J. H. Thomas, a labor leader, to whom was offered a post in the Lloyd George Administration, but who declined it, because he believed that he could render more useful service to his country outside the Ministry.

"It may safely be said," said Henderson in an address before the Steel Smelters' Association, "that the British people with their natural love of peace are anxious to know the full measure and clear meaning of these proposals from Germany. No proposals have yet officially reached his Majesty's Government. At present we know no more than has appeared in the press.

"What terms Germany may be prepared to offer, and what may be her motive in making this offer are not within our knowledge, but judging from the more recent past we may be sure that any proposals she may put forward will not err on the side of magnanimity. They must be examined with the greatest possible care.

"We, of all people, must not forget that the Germany which proposes peace now is the country which proposed peace in 1914, but on what conditions? On condition that we should acquiesce in the violation of Belgian neutrality, which Germany had solemnly sworn to protect, and on condition that we abandoned France to her fate.

"The present offer comes from the same power that made those infamous and insulting proposals. What is the lesson we should draw from this? Is it not that any proposals made must be most carefully scrutinized in the light of our obligation to our allies?

Must Be Loyal to Allies.

"Are not all the powers with whom we are co-operating bound by every tie not to make a separate peace? We in this country, without minimizing our own sacrifices, must remember the greater sacrifices of Russia, France, Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania. We have not yet seen our territory decimated and people carried into cruel slavery. On our part loyalty to our brave comrades must bind us to them until the end.

"Subject to the conditions I have set forth, the people of this country are prepared to accept peace today, as they were in August, 1914, always provided that such a peace is just and that it is permanent. But there is one supreme condition that must be observed, whenever peace negotiations are entered upon. They must be tested by the principles, in defense of which we entered into the war, and by the principles for which we are maintaining the struggle.

"We went to war to defend small nationalities from the aggression of their more highly organized neighbors, to preserve faith in treaties, to defend

Continued on Page 3.

KAISER MADE OFFER AS COMPLETE VICTOR

"Warlike Gesture" Indicates to Troops What He Will Do If Allies Fight On.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—"Confident that we are completely the victors, I yesterday made a proposal to the enemy to discuss the question of further war or peace," said the German Emperor in addressing the troops in Alsace recently, according to a dispatch published in the Cologne Gazette and received here in a Reuter's dispatch from Amsterdam.

"What will come of it I do not yet know," the Emperor is reported to have continued. "It is a matter for the enemy now to decide if the fighting is still to go on. If the enemy still thinks he has not had enough, then I know you will—" Here the Emperor, says the correspondent, made a "warlike gesture," which "produced a fierce smile on the faces of all his men."

The newspaper dispatch described how the troops were drawn up in parade order, airplanes being in readiness to ward off a possible air attack. The Emperor was accompanied by the Crown Prince and General von Guendell, the Commander of the Army group. After inspecting the troops the Emperor made a speech thanking them for protecting that region.

The steadfastness of the troops in the west, he said, had made it possible to deal destructive blows in the east. He spoke, the correspondent relates, in "words most wrathful in contempt of that people in the east which had thought to stick a dagger in the back of our ally." The judgment of God had fallen on them, the Emperor declared, in the campaign which had been conducted according to the brilliant plans of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Emperor added:

"The old God of Battles directed. We were his instruments and were proud of it."

Afterward, the correspondent states, the Emperor talked to the officers for a half hour on the Rumanian campaign, which he is said to have described as "the irony of fate" which has permitted the corn purchased by the English to fall into German hands.

"The English," the correspondent quotes the Emperor as saying, "paid for it; we eat it; and that has been called a war of starvation."

SAY GERMAN PEOPLE ARE BEING IGNORED

National Liberals Complain to Chancellor That Peace Terms Are Framed Secretly.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The National Liberal faction in the Reichstag, which attempted unsuccessfully to debate the Chancellor's peace overtures, has addressed a communication to him, protesting against what it terms the "complete elimination of the people as represented by the Reichstag in deciding both Polish independence and peace matters."

The communication complains that the Reichstag was only informed of the steps taken in both cases after they had been completed acts, without giving the people's representatives an opportunity either to consult, co-operate or protest.

The protestants conclude by saying that Germany's peace terms must now be definitely settled, since the overtures state that the Central Powers will make proposals leading, in their opinion, to a lasting peace. They point out that if these proposals should be accepted the German people would be in a position of receiving a peace in which they had had no word, and demand imperatively that the Reichstag have its right to share in deciding all questions concerning conditions after the war.

Hungarians Ask the Terms.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 15, (via London.)—The Budapest newspaper, Pesti-Hirlap, says that the new Hungarian Independent Party, led by Count Michael Karolyi, will demand that an announcement be made of the peace terms of the Central Powers, and that an interpellation to that effect will be introduced in the Hungarian Parliament.

BERLIN TO CURTAIL ALL STREET TRAFFIC

Public Service Conveyances Must Stop at 11.30 at Night to Save Coal.

BERLIN, Dec. 15, (via London.)—On the eve of Berlin's new closing ordinance, effective tonight, which requires cafés, theatres and hotels to shut at 11:30 P. M. and stores at 9 P. M. In addition to minimizing the amount of light used, the Police President today issued an order requesting street cars, subways and elevateds to shut down at the same hour as the cafés. The object of these measures is to effect a saving in coal.

The regulation in regard to transportation facilities is taken by the press generally most impatiently. Some papers point out, to the extent of columns, that it is one thing to curtail amusements in the interest of economy of fuel, but quite another to rob thousands of workers of all chance of getting home. The Vossische Zeitung grudgingly says that the new ordinance will simply have to be complied with, but The Tageblatt protests vigorously and urges a reconsideration of the ruling. The Tageblatt also publishes a protest from physicians who point out that their work, already extremely difficult because of the number of their colleagues drawn into the army, will be now doubly so with the means of getting to their patients at night withdrawn. They add that it naturally be very dangerous for the patients.

A BREAKFAST YOU'LL RELISH. Some baked Deerfoot Farm Sausage with buckwheat cakes. Just great! Order to-day.—Advt.

Duma's Rejection of the Teuton Peace Proposals Declares Them Proof of Foes' Weakness and Hypocrisy

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Russian Duma's resolution declaring against acceptance of the Teuton peace proposals reads as follows:

The Duma, having heard the statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, unanimously favors a categorical refusal by the Allied Governments to enter, under present conditions, into any peace negotiations whatever.

It considers that the German proposals are nothing more than fresh proof of the weakness of the enemy and a hypocritical act from which the enemy expects no real success, but by which it seeks to throw upon others the responsibility for the war and for what happened during it, and to exculpate itself before public opinion in Germany.

The Duma considers that a premature peace would not only be a brief period of calm, but would also involve the danger of another bloody war and a renewal of the deplorable sacrifices by the people. It considers that a lasting peace will be possible only after a decisive victory over the military power of the enemy and after definite renunciation by Germany of the aspirations which render her responsible for the world war and for the horrors by which it has been accompanied.

President to Offer No Mediation In Forwarding Peace Notes Today

Announcement Made After Long Cabinet Session That Teutonic Proposals Will Be Sent to the Entente Powers Without Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The notes of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, asking the United States to lay before the Governments of their enemies a proposal to discuss terms of peace, will be forwarded to the capitals of the Entente nations without comment or suggestion from this Government. This was made known tonight in an authoritative way after members of the Cabinet, following a meeting at the White House, had, by their mysterious attitude, created the impression that the Administration was at sea as to what course to pursue in the matter.

Whether President Wilson at some future time will take a hand in the effort of the Central Powers to bring about a discussion of peace terms is problematical. For the present all that can be said is that no determination has been reached to supplement the peace notes by suggestion or argument to indicate a belief on the part of the United States that the initiation of a peace movement on the basis of the proposal of the Central Powers is desirable.

The course of events may make it advisable for this Government to offer its good offices, or in some other way endeavor to assist in an effort to bring the war to an end. It is not doubted that if an opening is afforded by the Entente Governments for a tender of American mediation President Wilson will take advantage of it. But no such opportunity can be given until the Entente Governments have received the notes of the Central Powers and have made declarations or furnished hints that the good offices of the United States will not be distasteful to Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy.

All Depends on the Entente.

In the absence of any indication from the Entente Governments as to their attitude, this Government feels that its hands are tied in dealing with the matter. Plain intimations have been given to the United States in the past that the Entente would not welcome any neutral move to bring about peace. Since then the United States has exercised extreme caution with reference to various suggestions in the direction of peace, and it came to be recognized as an established principle of the Wilson Administration that it would take no part in any peace movement unless it was certain that its mediation would be acceptable to all the belligerents.

What was made known following the Cabinet meeting tonight showed that the Administration had not abandoned that plan of procedure.

For the time being, therefore, the United States Government must be regarded as an interested onlooker in the effort that Germany is leading to bring on a discussion of peace terms. It has not closed its door to those combatants who may desire its assistance in bringing the war to an end, but it feels that if that assistance is really wanted it must be asked by the belligerents collectively and not merely by one group of them.

Long Cabinet Session.

When this "hands off" decision was reached is not definitely known. There is some reason to believe that it was arrived at prior to the regular meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon, probably at a long conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing preceding the meeting. The Cabinet was in session for two and a half hours, an unusually long period for the President and his advisers to sit, and this excited interest and gave rise to reports that the Cabinet was filled with dissent over the peace situation. After most of the members left the Executive Offices at 5 o'clock several of them remained in conference with the President for nearly an hour thereafter, which increased the interest.

All the members of the Cabinet declined to say anything as to the reasons for the long session and asked to be excused from discussing the peace proposal. This attitude furthered the impression that the question of what course the United States should take in forwarding the peace proposal had produced diverse views in the Cabinet, or at least that the question had assumed such paramount importance that it required the most profound thought to reach a conclusion.

But it is believed that no serious difficulty was encountered by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing in reaching the decision to attach no message to the notes. Judged by what was learned tonight they felt that they had no real problem before them. Their course was fixed by the previous decision to keep out of any peace movement unless all the belligerents were known to be ready to welcome mediation. They add that it is the impression created by a statement made in an authoritative quarter after the Cabinet meeting. It was even indicated that no discussion at all was necessary to determine what this Government should do.

Why Notes Are Delayed.

The cause of the delay in forwarding the peace notes was also made clear. This had created no end of conjecture today, and officials had added to the mystery by declining to furnish any explanation. What was said tonight in a quarter having the most intimate knowledge of the matter showed that the delay was due to a simple circumstance of no particular public interest.

It seems that when the German and Austrian notes were translated at the State Department yesterday as soon as possible after they had been received it was found that they were not identical although the differences were not material. It was then decided that it would be wiser to wait until all the notes had been received in order that they might be compared. The note from Bulgaria arrived yesterday following the German and Austrian communications, and today the Turkish note arrived. The Bulgarian note occasioned further delay because there was some uncertainty as to what countries were at war with Bulgaria, it being necessary to know this before the Washington Government could forward the note. The differences in the various notes were found, however, not to be material, and it is expected that the several communications will be cabled tomorrow.

All that is known here of the German attitude in the peace movement leads to the belief that the decision of President Wilson not to use the proposal as a text for urging the Entente Allies to accept it will cause keen disappointment in Berlin. It is also believed that this course will bring joy in London and the capitals of the other Entente powers. There is general agreement here that the President has pursued what is known in diplomacy as a correct attitude with which none of the belligerents can find any fault, however disappointed those of the Central Powers group may be.

Await Lloyd George's Speech.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Switzerland's action in handing the German peace note to Italy without comment, as announced in the Italian Parliament by Foreign Minister Sonnino, was noted here with interest.

Definite indication of the attitude of the Entente Allies is expected in the speech of David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, next Tuesday. Meanwhile the authorized statement of the German Embassy here that partial disarmament will be one of the subjects taken up at any peace conference is being discussed generally in official and diplomatic circles, with speculation as to how far in this direction Germany might be willing to go.

American diplomacy in the various questions relating to the war may be said to have stopped short temporarily. With the announcement of the Teutonic offer to talk peace, the submarine issue, which again had reached an aggravated state, is suspended for the time being. Peace has the right of way at the State Department, and it has been impossible for officials, already overcrowded with work, to give immediate attention to other business waiting on their desks.

BRYAN ASKS ENGLAND TO CONSIDER OFFER

Sends Message to Lloyd George Urging Him to Consent to Peace Negotiations.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 15.—William J. Bryan, here today on his way to Miami, Fla., said that he had sent this message to the British Premier:

"As a friend of the nations at war, as a Christian and a lover of humanity, I respectfully but most earnestly appeal to you to use your great influence to secure your Government's consent to negotiations.

"There is no dispute that must necessarily be settled by force. All international disputes are capable of adjustment by peaceful means. Every guarantee that can possibly be secured by war can be stated as a condition precedent to peace. Do not, I pray you, by refusing an exchange of views assume responsibility for a continuation of the unspeakable horrors of this unparalleled conflict. Your decision may mean life or death to millions."

GILBEY'S INVALID PORT IS A PURE Vintage Wine, shipped from Oporto. The Ideal Tonic Wine. $1.37 a bottle at Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., etc.—Advt.

DUMA'S VOTE UNANIMOUS

Teuton Offer Denounced as Solely Designed to Deceive Allies.

FAILED TO DIVIDE FOES

And Now Seeks to Hide Weakness at Home by Suggesting a Settlement.

WAR MUST BE PROSECUTED

Pokrovsky Promises the Full Weight of Russia's Powers to Achieve Victory.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—By a unanimous vote the Russian Duma today went on record against acceptance of the peace proposals of the Teutonic powers.

This news is contained in a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, which states that formal action of the Duma by resolution followed an address by the new Foreign Minister, M. Pokrovsky, who announced at the outset that he spoke with full authority in behalf of the Czar. [The text of the Duma resolution is printed in an adjoining column.]

M. Pokrovsky said in his speech:

"In addressing you immediately upon having been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs I am not in a position to give you a detailed statement on the political situation, but I feel constrained to inform you without delay and with the supreme authorization of his imperial Majesty of the attitude of the Russian Government regarding the application of our enemies, of which you have heard through news telegrams.

"Words of peace, coming from the side which bears the whole burden of responsibility for the world conflagration, which it started, and which is unparalleled in the annals of history, however far back one goes, were no surprise to the Allies.

Feelers Often Put Out by Berlin.

"In the course of the two and a half years of war Germany has more than once mentioned peace. She spoke of it to her armies and her people each time she entered upon a military operation which was to be decisive. After each military success she put out feelers for a separate peace on one side and another and conducted a propaganda in the neutral press. All these efforts have met with calm and determined resistance by the Allied Powers.

"Seeing now that she is powerless to make a breach in our unshakable alliance, Germany makes an official proposal to open peace negotiations. In substance, the German proposal contains no tangible indications regarding the nature of the peace which is desired by the enemy armies which devastated and occupied Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro and part of France, Russia, and Rumania.

"The Austro-Germans have just proclaimed an illusory independence for part of Poland and by this are trying to lay hands on the entire Polish nation. The motives of the German step will be shown more clearly if one takes into consideration the domestic conditions of our enemies.

"Without speaking of the unlawful attempts to force the population of Russian Poland to take arms against its own country, it will suffice to mention the introduction of general forced labor into Germany to understand how hard is the situation of our enemies.

"To attempt at the last moment to profit by their fleeting territorial conquest before their domestic weakness was revealed—that was the real meaning of the German proposal. In the event of failure, they will exploit at home the refusal of the Allies to accept peace in order to rehabilitate the tottering morale of their populations.

Deceived as to Russia's Spirit.

"But there is another senseless motive in that they fail to understand the true spirit which animates Russia. Our enemies deceive themselves with the vain hope that they will find among us men cowardly enough to allow themselves to be deceived, if only for a moment, by the lying proposals.

"That will not be. No Russian heart will yield; all Russia will rally more closely around its august sovereign, who declared at the very beginning of the war that he would not make peace until the last enemy soldiers had left our country, and for the general collaboration which constitutes the only sure means of arriving at the end we all have at heart, namely, the crushing of the enemy.

"The Russian Government repudiates with indignation the mere idea of suspending the struggle, thereby permitting Germany to take advantage of the last chance she will have of subjecting Europe to her hegemony. The unnecessary sacrifices already made would be in vain if premature peace were concluded, even as enemy whose forces have been shaken

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but not broken, and an enemy who is seeking a breathing space by making deceitful offers of a permanent peace.

"In this inflexible decision Russia is in complete agreement with all her valient allies. We are all equally convinced of the vital necessity of carrying on the war to a victorious end and no subterfuge by our enemies will prevent us from following this path to the end."

Nobility Declare Their Loyalty.

The General Congress of the Associations of Nobility, says another Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, has passed by 33 votes to 1 a resolution which says:

"The Associations of Nobility, faithful from time immemorial to their sovereign, record with deep regret that at this solemn and historic time, when the principles of monarchies are especially important for the maintenance of cohesion and unity, the immemorial Constitution of the empire is being shaken severely by mysterious and irresponsible influences, foreign to legitimate power, which are filtering into the administration of the State."

The resolution concludes:

"It is necessary to uproot these mysterious influences and to create a strong Government, Russian to the core, possessing the confidence of the people and able to work in agreement with legislative institutions, but responsible only to the monarch."

It says, the dispatch adds, that power should be vested in the Prime Minister, and that "only such a Government can assure a final victory without which the conscience of the country cannot accept peace."

MOVED BY DUMA'S ACTION.

Washington Keenly Interested in Russia's Course on Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The action of the Russian Duma today in rejecting the peace proffer of the Central Powers is regarded here as being of the deepest significance in the peace situation and perhaps as foreshadowing the course to be adopted by the other members of the Entente. It may be preliminary to similar denunciation of the peace offer by Prime Minister Lloyd George in the speech he is to deliver in the House of Commons next Tuesday.

One of the opinions most generally voiced here is that in deciding not to make any suggestions of its own in forwarding the peace proposal of the Central Powers to the Governments of their enemies, the Wilson Administration felt that it could take no step to help along the movement to end the war until after Lloyd George had stated the attitude of the Entente countries. To act sooner, it was contended, would be to place the United States in the way of receiving a rebuff.

The wisdom of the course adopted by President Wilson and made known tonight is justified, it is contended, by the action of the Russian Duma today. When the Petrograd Government receives the peace offer of its enemies through the medium of the United States, unaccompanied by comment or suggestion, Russia can take no offense or be placed in the embarrassing position of being obliged to tell this Government that Russia had already rejected the proffer of the Central Powers, and was, therefore, obliged to refuse to entertain the suggestion of the United States.

Germans Not Surprised.

According to what has been said in quarters close to Teutonic diplomats here, the Central Powers rather expect that the peace offer will lead to fiery denunciation of Germany in the Parliaments of the Entente Governments. This would be natural, it was said, but the Central Powers will find no cause for concern in it if the Entente Governments will follow the denunciation by a statement of their willingness to listen to specific peace terms from Germany and her allies. It was on this that German diplomats based their optimistic feeling that the peace proposal would not be rejected by the Entente.

The action of the Duma today, following the spirited speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, seems to dispose of Teutonic confidence that the Entente Governments could not afford to reject the German proposal, at least until they had received a statement of the terms of the Central Powers.

Washington has heard much speculation as to the underlying motive of Germany in initiating a peace movement at this time. Some observers have been suspicious, holding that Germany and her allies were not honest in the proposal, and had put it forward solely in the hope of gaining the sympathy of the neutral world if it was rejected by the Entente. A more general disposition has been manifested here, however, to give Germany credit for sincere motives in suggesting peace.

Those who have taken this position have been divided as to the reasons for the attitude of the German Government. Some of them have contended that Germany and her allies, having attained all that it was possible in the war, felt that they were in a better position than ever before, or likely to be again, to trade with their enemies in arranging terms of peace.

Others inclined to the view expressed in the resolutions adopted by the Duma that the peace proposal was a proof of the weakness of the Central Powers. The charge of the Duma that the peace proposal was "a hypocritical act from which the enemy expects no real success," voiced an opinion that also has been heard in Washington.

A view expressed in Washington tonight following the statement that President Wilson had decided to give no approval to the peace offer of the Central Powers was that the President believed that the proposal could come to nothing and it would be useless as well as unwise for the United States to attempt to further it.

While this is purely speculative, however, as all those in close touch with the President have declined to make any explanation of his motives in failing to accompany the peace tender by an expression of the hope that the Entente Governments would give their most earnest consideration to it.

POKROVSKY LIKED BY DUMA.

Russia's New Foreign Minister a Financial and Economic Expert.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 15.—M. Pokrovsky, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, who lately occupied the post of Controller or Auditor General and for many years was Assistant Minister of Finance, is a well-known specialist in financial and economic questions, and in this capacity last Summer visited the capital of the western Allies.

Personally he is highly respected and is popular in the Duma. He has had no direct experience of diplomacy, but is known to be a hard and conscientious worker, and is in thorough sympathy with the aims of the Allies.

RUSSIANS ARE UNITED AGAINST PEACE OFFER

Call Bethmann Hollweg's Speech a Curious Illustration of German Psychology.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Petrograd says:

"It is not so much the fact as the manner of the German peace proposals that arouses astonishment here. Bethmann Hollweg's declaration and the German note are described variously as 'a piece of world bluff,' 'a trap,' 'a bait,' and 'an artificial stimulant for home consumption.'

"Judging from the first impression from conversation and from utterances in the press, Russian opinion is unanimous in its resolutely negative attitude to the proposals. There is no particular excitement. Even the German Chancellor's speech, which was heralded by the German press with such a flourish of trumpets, is not regarded as an event but as a dubious incident, illustrating in a rather interesting way the present state of German psychology. Yesterday's semi-official communique accurately sums up the general feeling here.

"The Novoe Vremya remarks that the two pillars on which the German act is based are the hasty introduction of serfdom in the form of compulsory civilian service and the capture of Bucharest. The Bourse Gazette and the Den say that there is nothing to discuss and no reason for the coalition powers to swerve a moment from their purpose.

"The Retch considers that the Chancellor's appeal is addressed mainly to his own people, but also cumbrously aims at the strengthening of the insignificant minority in each of the allied countries which is opposed to the continuation of the war. All the papers note the artificially victorious tone of the declaration, which exposes its hypocritical character.

"At a meeting of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce yesterday, at which a number of leading public men were present, the German proposals hardly ruffled the surface of discussion, and the note of victory was as firm as ever."

ITALIANS SCOFF AT KAISER'S PEACE OFFER

Call It Attempt to Justify at Home Continuance of War and Weaken Allied Effort.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 16.—The first Italian comments on the German peace proposals to reach England come from the Milan correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, who telegraphs:

"Germany's bold bid for peace impresses Italian opinion rather as a subtle manoeuvre to hoodwink public opinion to bring about a slackening of civil energy on the part of the Entente people in providing munitions and for undermining the morale of the allied troops in the trenches.

"'For the first time in history,' writes the Secolo, 'we have the spectacle of a group of Powers which deems it is victorious persistently offering peace to those whom it wishes to make believe are hopelessly beaten. This is a sign that the boasted victory is not of such a kind as to leave great hopes for the future when the Allied adversaries shall persevere in the struggle with rejuvenated energy.'

"While Germany talks about respect for free national development she reduces Belgium and Poland to slavery and consigns the Balkan Peninsula to the joint dominion of Hungarians, Bulgars, and Turks. If these were conditions of her peace and they were plated in black and white beforehand, they would provoke the contempt of neutral countries and nullify the effects which the Imperial diplomacy is striving for—we mean an attempt to justify in the eyes of its own population the inevitable prolongation of the war and of weakening the resistance of its enemies by proffering a new pretext for pacifist agitations which thus far, notwithstanding the cleverest suggestions, have turned out to be void of any importance.

"'It is evident that the Entente Powers, so far from falling a prey to the organized trickery of the German Chancellor, will continue to manufacture arms and munitions until in the near future the quadruple Teuton combine will be constrained to sue for peace in all seriousness, not upon a clumsy humanitarian pretext, but through the decisive pressure of military forces.'

"The Corriere della Sera observes:

"'Certainly it is not enthusiasm over the conquest of Wallachia that caused the Government at Berlin to become so wise as suddenly to step backward so many paces on the path of its old pretensions or induced it to recognize its own impotence and propose to the Entente a peace that would miserably annul all the sacrifices suffered for the liberty of Europe and for the suppression of the militarist incubus upon the peace of tomorrow.'"

PRESS WARNS GERMANS NOT TO BE TOO HOPEFUL

But Believes That Masses in Entente Lands Are Anxious for War to End.

BERLIN, Dec. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Tageblatt says it is apparent from recent utterances in hostile countries that sensible persons there understand it is impossible to regard the peace proposal of the Central Powers as a sign of weakness but adds that other persons in those countries oppose "premature peace." Balancing these two tendencies, the Tageblatt says:

"Can Premier Lloyd George have turned from a sober statesman to a gambler? Can he have forgotten statesmanship is the art of possibilities? If Lloyd George and his colleagues forget this, they themselves and their nations will have to suffer the consequences."

Warning the public not to be too sanguine, this newspaper continues:

"It may be that a negative answer is being prepared for the messenger of peace, but the hour must come when the great masses of those who are in fetters will regain freedom of speech and freedom of movement."

The Vossiche Zeitung says:

"One would think common sense must prompt the powers at war with us at least to inquire what our peace conditions are. Their character has been outlined by the Chancellor, who said the agreement must safeguard the existence, honor, and liberty of development of the Central European nations, and that it also must guarantee a lasting peace. This means that the conditions could not be of such a nature as to offend the dignity of other nations."

"Almost all neutral newspapers take the attitude that the people in the Entente countries must certainly share the views of the German Chancellor as to the advisability of entering on peace negotiations," says the Overseas News Agency. "Some newspapers say the only question is whether the Entente Governments will understand or desire to hear the voice of the people. Some of these newspapers, especially in Switzerland and Scandinavia, discuss the problem of what neutrals ought to do if the action of the Central Powers should fail on account of the attitude of the Entente.

"De Nieuwe Courant of The Hague says the Entente Governments must decide the matter without being influenced by the ravings of the mad press. The Vaderland asserts it is hardly credible that the first step of the Central Powers should not be followed by others. The Post of Zurich says: 'The nations are ready for peace. Whether the leading men are ready must be decided.'

The Tageszeitung declares that the whole nations understands that it is the wish of the Emperor to give peace to Germany as soon as possible. It recalls that a few days ago it still protested against a premature peace, but admits that the extraordinary military successes in the meantime have diminished these objections somewhat. The newspaper adds that the Chancellor in some places in his speech found strong accents, but says that perhaps it would have been better had he insisted more strongly that this peace offer is made by victors.

The Tägliche Rundschau recalls the answers made by Entente spokesmen on former occasions when the German authorities mentioned their readiness to enter into peace negotiations, and says:

"In The London Times the other day General Joffre replied by asking what was the present situation of Germany's financial and industrial life. These answers are so different from wishes of the German pacifists that the rejection of the peace offer would convince these circles of that fact and strengthen the union of all Germans."

The Conservative Kreuz-Zeitung says:

"We do not think it altogether impossible that the Entente Allies in some way or another will accept the peace offer. For it is no secret that the statesmen of the Entente must also take into account the weariness with war, which may not be equally manifest everywhere, but which tends to increase everywhere."

The Catholic Germania dilates upon the excellent condition of the military situation and expresses satisfaction that the note of the Central Powers was also brought to the attention of the Holy See.

LONDON SEES NO CHANGE OF HEART

Continued from Page 1.

France from wanton aggression, and to preserve our own security. Is it too much to ask that all these objects shall be achieved before we lay down our arms.

"An undefined offer of peace is not enough unless we have guarantees for the future and guarantees for the future are not enough without ample reparation to Belgium, Serbia, and Poland for what they have suffered.

No Precarious Peace Wanted.

"The peace upon which we enter must not be precarious peace, placing us at the mercy of any power, which considers itself strong enough to set the obligations of treaties at naught. Any peace we enter upon must be a lasting peace—a peace that contains within itself guarantees for its own duration.

"Such peace as that I have described Germany may have whenever she furnishes us with proof of her good intention, but until she furnishes that proof, we shall give her no peace at all. If the present overtures are only a pretense, (I hope that they are not a mere armistice intended to give Germany a breathing space,) whatever may be the temptation to the people of this country we shall set our faces like steel against it.

"We have known many hardships in the past, we cannot say what may be in store for us in the future, but this I will say: Whatever hardships and dangers may be in front of us, we shall go forward, assured that only by such sacrifices and dangers can permanent peace be secured. In this spirit, with confidence in our army and navy, we go forward to the remaining tasks of this great war, feeling that victory will rest with the Allied cause, whether the period be long or whether it be short."

Guarantees All Important.

Mr. Thomas impressed on his Derby audience the importance of guarantees for a lasting peace before the Allies took the Teuton offer into serious consideration.

"Any man or woman," he said, "who desired this war to continue for a moment longer than was necessary was an enemy to the human race. But we must not forget the issues involved. When we talk of peace we must ask, was it to be a peace commensurate with the sacrifices made? Was it to be a lasting peace?

"The only evidence that Germany can give of her good faith, the only evidence that can be acceptable to the Allies is that she is prepared to evacuate immediately the territories she has so ruthlessly invaded. You don't treat with an armed burglar until he has handed over the stolen property.

"We should make it perfectly clear what are our own terms so that the other peoples will be able to estimate the difference between Germany's conception of peace and ours. Further our people ought to have a voice in the settlement. The people have to supply pipes and they should call the tune. Let it be made clear! We are out to end militarism in all its forms and to secure for the peoples of the world the opportunity of working out their own salvation, free from the curse of aggression and armaments."

Discrepancies in Peace Offers.

Incidentally it should be said that examination of the German papers of Wednesday, which have reached London, shows discrepancies between the version of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's peace speech, as circulated by the wireless, and that printed in the German press. These discrepancies are printed in The Times.

The chief of them is the following: In the wireless message was the clause, "Propositions which they [Germany and the Allies] bring forward for such peace negotiations and which have for their object," &c.

"This part of the speech, as reported in The Frankfurter Zeitung, ran thus: 'Proposals which they [Germany and the Allies] will bring to these negotiations and which have for their object,'" &c.

The apparently inaccurate wireless version of what the Chancellor said in this particular respect has given rise to a deal of misunderstanding here. Unless the actual terms of the notes addressed to the Allies by Germany carry the Central Powers' proposals further than a promise to submit Germany's peace terms for the consideration of The Hague conference, such as Count von Bernstorff suggested, the main characteristic of the Allies' reply is obvious.

The method of presentation of Germany's proposals was largely accountable for the spirit in which they were generally received by the public here and for the demands made for their compulsory publication.

British feeling on this point has undergone a considerable modification in the last two days. Skepticism and suspicion of the nature of that suggested in Ambassador Gerard's remark about "scraps of paper" still prevail, of course, and unless Germany gives clearer proof than she has yet done of approaching the peace conference in a spirit which would make it possible to conceive a genuine hope of arriving at a common denominator between the Teuton peace terms and the peace terms of the Entente, there can be no doubt of the reply which Great Britain will make after consultation with her allies.

Candor Needed in Answer.

Representative American opinion, as cabled here, is in line with the view taken here. Nor need there be any doubt now of the acceptance here of the view editorially expressed by THE NEW YORK TIMES that "this overture cannot be dismissed as a mere clever manoeuvre on the part of Germany, a trick, a trap."

"We heartily agree with THE NEW YORK TIMES," says The Star. "Candor is demanded by our soldiers in the trenches, by their relatives at home, and by the nations who are pouring out their labor and their life and their wealth. There is nothing to be lost by fearless frankness; there is everything to be gained. Let the people of Germany and her allies know what they are asked to give to this groaning Europe of ours. Reparation' is a word that may be defined; 'security' is a word that may be defined; sooner or later these words must be defined. Why not face the music now?"

"The situation is favorable to us," says The Westminster Gazette, "if we handle it rightly. We must do as little as we can to aid the German militarists in turning back to war the sentiment which they have now turned on to peace. We must not give them the advantage of presenting us to their people as inhuman monsters. To reach these waiting multitudes through their censors is impossible for us, but our reply will percolate to them through the neutrals, and if the judgment of the world is that we are, in Asquith's words, neither selfish nor vindictive, that our stand is for adequate reparation of the wrongs which we are bound to see righted, and for adequate security against the renewal of these horrors, and that we look, not for vengeance, but for a real and lasting reconstruction of Europe, which will enable us to live and let others live, then we shall have made the right impression and used this situation to promote the ultimate settlement."

Appeals to Wise Guidance.

In all the responsible sections of the British press are found appeals to "see that we are guided in our actions neither by blind prejudice and passion on the one hand nor by weak sentimentality on the other hand."

An influential body of citizens of Manchester states in a resolution its desire to "express our sense of duty, laid upon all men at this time, for giving careful consideration to the peace proposals of the Central Powers, and we would urge upon the Government to go as far to meet such proposals and render them effective for peace as the national honor and the interests and claims of the smaller nations and of adequate securities for the future will permit."

The Manchester Guardian says editorially:

"To flout in advance, as the more irresponsible parts of the press, including some whose traditions would point to better things, are floating, proposals which are not yet made, to deal frivolously with weighty matters and the lives of men. Let us be as rude

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The interesting question in connection with the Rumanian campaign is still whether the Rumanians can reach the line of the Buzeu River in time to defend it from the German attacks. This has also the corollary, if they do reach it before it is turned by a crossing near the head waters of the river, have the Rumanians the strength to hold it?

As has been the case for the last week, the first of these questions cannot yet be answered. The Germans have definitely occupied the town of Buzeu, the main railroad junction on this line. This capture does not affect the security of the line, however. The town is on the southern bank of the river and the bridge across it has no doubt been destroyed. At the same time it places the Germans directly at, if not on, the line of defense at a time when the main Rumanian Army in the south is still miles behind. The situation is somewhat puzzling, and there is but one fact that gives us any clue to what the Rumanians hope to do.

In the first place, all indications point to the fact that a great deal of the Rumanian defeat can be attributed to the lack of munitionment. It has been stated by those in a position to know that the Rumanian cannon were all of German make and needed German ammunition; that at the time Rumania went into the war she had but a comparatively small stock of this ammunition on hand, and that, of course, as soon as she took the final step all supplies were cut off. Her only means then of acquiring ammunition was through Russia, and the Russian ammunition, being of the same calibre as that used by England and France, was of no use in the German guns. Even though this may not be the case, the inference drawn from the character of the fighting itself is that ammunition was lacking.

The next consideration is the retreat itself. The Rumanians have apparently made but little attempt at resistance since the Bucharest line was broken. Their retreat has been rapid and apparently conducted in fairly good order. As a retreat it cannot be compared with the Russian retreat of eighteen months ago, as in the latter case there were a number of determined stands made before the end of the retreat came which were broken only after a desperate battle. Of this no such examples are known, and the Rumanian case there has been no such stand. Instead, the retreat has been continuous and without even a temporary halt. The Germans could not drive them at any such rate. Even the slightest opposition would have been sufficient to hold them up somewhat, even though the position taken would have fallen sooner or later. What, then, was the Rumanian plan? Why were they falling back in this way?

But one logical answer suggests itself. Somewhere behind them there was a position which either was ready or was being made ready, a position which was strongly fortified with field defenses and which was being rapidly supplied with the necessary shell. In other words, the Rumanians were falling back to some position which was in preparation to receive them. If such is the case, the rapidity of the retreat is explained. The only question which can arise is, where is this position, and what are the chanees of the Rumanians reaching it? The most logical position of this kind is the line of the Buzeu River, which has been explained in detail in these reviews. The prospects of its being occupied before it is turned are growing smaller each day. As has already been stated, the line has been reached by the Germans at Buzeu, although it has not been cut. It is probable that the river will be forced before the Rumanians in the south can come up. When then will be the answer?

There is but one other solution. The Rumanian left flank must rest somewhere south of the bend of the Danube. This is vitally necessary. To permit a passage of the Pruth north of the Danube bend would mean the opening of Bessarabia and in such a contingency the entire Russian campaign would be thrown into the balance. This means that the town of Galatz must remain in Rumanian hands. This should be an easy matter to effect, as there is no other position in this territory which is so well equipped with natural defenses. It is guarded on the Danube side not alone by the river. On the eastern side of the river opposite Galatz there is a group of lakes which practically fill the peninsula formed by the bend in the Danube. The position cannot possibly be turned, so this flank may be considered safe. If the Buzeu line is forced Galatz is still safe behind the Sereth.

The Rumanians, when the Buzeu line has to be abandoned, will have to take up another position, and the only position left will be behind the Sereth for at least some distance up stream, then crossing the Sereth, behind one of its tributaries coming in from the frontier. Such a line will have certain advantages over the Buzeu line as well as certain disadvantages. Of the latter the principal is the fact that the defenders will be astride of a large river. Of the former there are several. In the first place, the dangerous "L" of which I wrote yesterday will not exist. The line will be almost straight from the frontier to Galatz. The railroad situation will be much more favorable inasmuch as it provides a line close behind the front and north of the river. These are the principal points to consider. Their importance will appear as the fighting develops.

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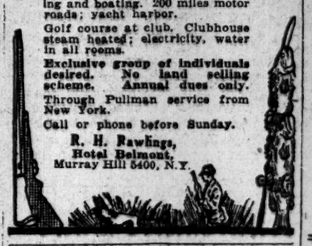

GERMANY'S SOIL FAILING.

Charles R. Flint Traces Peace Proposal to Approaching Food Crisis.

Germany's lack of fertilizers and the resulting failure in the productivity of her soil threaten a food crisis, which is the true reason for her peace proposal at this time, according to Charles R. Flint, the banker, who is well versed in economic conditions abroad.

"Germany is an old country," Mr. Flint said yesterday, "and her soil will give out quickly without the aid of the immense quantities of fertilizers which she formerly imported. She is cut off now from a supply of Chilean nitrates, for example, of which she has imported about 800,000 tons a year. Nearly all of this was for use as fertilizer. Her importation of linseed for fertilizing has run into millions of tons annually.

"It is reported that Germany has been able to make 'synthetic nitrates,' but this is a considerable as compared with the importations of fertilizer. There has been an increased production of potash, but this is insufficient to counterbalance the stoppage of fertilizer importations. Moreover, Germany has need of all the nitrates she can get to make explosives.

"The yield per acre has fallen off greatly since the fertilizer supply has been cut off, and the productivity of the soil will fall much more during the next year. Advantage of the fertilizers in the soil is coming to an end. It is not surprising in such circumstances that Germany should be taking steps to make peace, before the true conditions are known to the world."

ASSAILS THE CENSOR.

London Times Complains of Misleading Versions of Important Talks

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 16.—The British Censorship is again taken to task by The Times this morning on the ground that several recent important official statements, notably the speeches of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and A. Bonar Law, were transmitted in such fragmentary form as to convey an entirely wrong impression as to their meaning in neutral countries.

In regard to Bonar Law The Times charges that the censorship was responsible for isolated and inaccurate sentences of his speech in Parliament on the financial situation reaching Wall Street Thursday in a manner bound to convey a deplorable impression. The paper adds that in many cases misleading versions of statements by members of the late British Government were frequently telegraphed to Holland.

GERMANS CALL CIVIL ARMY.

Appeal for Volunteers Enumerates Many Branches of Service.

BERLIN, Dec. 15, (via London.)—The first appeal for volunteers to the civil army to be created at home as an auxiliary to the armies in the field was posted in Magdeburg today. It is headed in large letters with the words, "Patriotic auxiliary service," and calls upon all persons, who are liable to service under the law of Dec. 5, to enlist in one of six divisions—garrison guard duty, military duty in quarters and kitchens, workshops, arsenals, laundries, hospitals, artillery train depots, provision stores, and collecting stations; clerical duty as typists, stenographers, bookbinders, printers, and machinists; orderly duty as telephone operators, letter carriers and messengers; officers' servants duty and inland guard duty on railroad sand bridges.

The appeal calls attention to the fact that women are acceptable for military, clerical, and orderly duty. The appeal concludes with the expression of the belief that every one who is able will respond voluntarily, if not already in the service of the Fatherland.

NEW GRANDSON FOR KAISER.

Prince Joachim, Youngest Son, the Father of a Boy.

BERLIN, Dec. 15, (via London.)—Princess Joachim of Prussia, daughter-in-law of the German Emperor, today gave birth to a son. The child is the tenth grandchild of the Emperor and the fourth to be born since the beginning of the war.

Prince Joachim, the youngest son of the German Emperor, was married to Princess Marie Augustine of Anhalt in the royal castle of Bellevue on March 11, 1916.

WANTS MILITARY GUARANTEE.

German Conservatives Raise the Issue in Discussing Peace.

BERLIN, Dec. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A caucus of the Conservative Party in the Reichstag adopted a resolution, which is now published, says the Overseas News Agency, declaring that the peace offer made by the Central Powers is based naturally on a program of concrete peace conditions. These conditions, the resolution continued, are unknown, but it considers it evident that no negotiations will be carried on in order to obtain "peace at any price, but the conditions planned should guarantee a peace which will safeguard Germany's future." The preamble to the resolution declares that the offer is a "matter of highest historical importance."

The resolution recalls the feeling of self-reliance expressed in the simultaneous orders to the army and navy, and declares that it is probable that the Entente, nevertheless, will interpret the peace offer as a sign of weakness. The Conservative Party, it adds, had suggested that the whole Reichstag add to the announcement of the peace offer a demonstration of an unflinching will to win, which certainly would have been expressed by all parties, with the possible exception of the extreme left wing of the Socialists.

The resolution then recalls the announcement of the Imperial Chancellor that the German nation, through its chosen representatives, will have an opportunity to take a definite stand on the question of the aims of the war, and concludes by stating that the Conservative Party expects "that the advantage gained by the blood of our brave troops will be made the basis of a peace which, according to human understanding, will guarantee the military economic and financial future of our country."

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 15.—The Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger says it learns that Major Ernst Bassermann of the National Liberals in the Reichstag has proposed a meeting of the Reichstag Finance Committee in order to discuss the foreign political situation. The utmost importance is attached to the proposed meeting, which is to be secret, the newspaper adds.

ALL HANGS ON THE PREMIER.

English Press Busy Over Discussion of Government's Course.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 16.—With the continued improvement in the condition of Premier Lloyd George and the present prospect that he will be able to make his eagerly awaited speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday, the English press and public are discussing the probable character of the response to be made to the peace overtures of the Central Powers.

In some quarters it is urged that the statement by Bonar Law, quoting Asquith, "adequate reparation and security," was in itself an initial statement of terms. Some comment is to the effect that the Allies in stating grounds for refusal will thereby state their essential terms. The general tenor of newspaper opinion indicates a less belligerent sentiment than was shown on the first announcement of the peace proposal, when the bulk of opinion of press and public urged immediate rejection.

Among the weeklies The Spectator leads its discussion of peace with this quotation from Lincoln:

"We accepted this war for an object,

GERMANS ATTACKING ALONG RUSSIAN FRONT

Petrograd Reports Fighting in Volhynia and Galicia—Germans Tax Vilna 1,000 000 Rubles.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The British Admiralty has intercepted and makes public the following telegram collected by the Wireless Press:

PETROGRAD, Dec. 15.—The War Office today issued the following:

Western (Russian) front—In the region of Zubline, south of Kiselin (Volhynia) the enemy twice opened a curtain of fire and attempted to advance from his trenches. Each time these attempts were stopped by our armored machine gun and artillery fire.

In the region of Grabkovze our scouts during the night discovered an enemy working party before his wire entanglements. By throwing hand grenades we obliged the enemy to return to his trenches.

In the afternoon, after intense artillery fire concentrated in the region of Batyupgukalevska Forest (Galicia) and in the Kabarov-Zamiynobze section, the enemy took the offensive from the village of Grabkovze on both sides of the Tarnopol-Zlotchoff Railway, but, being met by our artillery fire, he took cover about 300 to 400 feet in front of our trenches.

In the region of Mlynvoze the enemy almost succeeded in breaking into the trenches occupied by one of our companies. They were beaten back by our reinforcements.

Under the cover of darkness and fog the enemy attacked two of our ambuscades in the region east of Koniukhi and compelled one of them to retire on our first-line trenches. In the neighborhood of the other ambuscade the enemy took cover in front of our wire entanglements.

Our airplanes yesterday were engaged in three aerial battles in the neighborhood of Zalocze, Luchtche, and Mlynvze. In each case we compelled the enemy to retire behind his position.

BERLIN, Dec. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today's Army Headquarters report regarding operations on the Russian front says:

Eastern front. Front of Prince Leopold—North of the railway from Zolchoff to Tarnopol German troops entered Russian trenches and brought back ninety prisoners.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 15.—The Nordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says the German authorities have announced a single levy of 1,000,000 rubles on the district of Vilna, in Lithuania, to defray the cost of supplies provided for the population of Vilna in the past and to cover the expenditures on supplies which may be provided in the future.

WILL LET TARNOWSKI PASS IN SAFETY

Allies, Heeding America's Representations, Will Place No Obstacle in Ambassador's Way.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Entente Powers have decided to grant safe conduct to Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, recently appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States.

The Foreign Office made this announcement today, saying that the Entente had decided to grant the safe conduct in consideration of the representations made by the American Government. The American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, has been notified.

PEACE OFFER MAKES NO STIR IN TRENCHES

British Forces in France Only Mildly Interested — Officers Call It Diplomatic Diversion.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Dec. 15, (From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—Germany's proposal to enter into peace negotiations created only mild interest among the officers and soldiers of the British armies in France. The text of the proposal was picked up by wireless and forwarded to the various army and corps' headquarters, from which the news slowly radiated to all parts of the line.

Most of the officers with whom the correspondent has talked expressed the belief that the proposal was merely a diplomatic diversion following Germany's successes in Rumania and intended to magnify those successes into a vital phase of the war.

It was expected that Emperor William's manifesto to his troops might lead to a demonstration in their front-line trenches, but British officers say they have seen no demonstrations anywhere. At one stage of the war the Germans used to hoist variously worded signboards from the trenches when events of importance happened. There has been no such demonstration regarding the peace proposal.

GIVE him cigars that he will smoke—make it JEAN VALJEAN TRULY A CIGAR

Various shapes and sizes

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

Boxes of 25—$2.00 and up

For sale where good cigars are sold

Scene of French Stroke Near Verdun

The French attack at Verdun yesterday was on a front of ten kilometres or 6¼ miles from Vacheraville to a point south of Dieppe. The attackers drove through the German line for a depth of about two miles, capturing more than 7,500 prisoners and many guns. The shaded portion of the map indicates yesterday's advance. The ground gained in the great attack on Oct. 25 is also shown. The solid black line in the upper right-hand corner of the map is the battle line last February when the Germans began their Verdun drive.

FRENCH CAPTURE 7,500 IN DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

lery preparation extending far into the terrain behind the lines they repeatedly launched attacks. The advance of the storming waves failed on Pepper Ridge under our defensive fire.

The attack on the south slope before Fort Hardaumont was unable to be developed under our destructive fire.

Belgians Active All Along Front.

HAVRE, Dec. 15, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement tonight:

An artillery battle which started on the night of Dec. 14-15 has continued with violence in the region of Steenstraete and further to the north. Belgian guns of all calibres and trench artillery have spiritedly taken to task the enemy's batteries.

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IRISH FOES BECOME FRIENDLY AT FRONT

Nationalist Supports Government and Says Factions May Settle Their Differences.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 16.—Major William Redmond, fresh from the Somme battlefield, made an eloquent appeal in Parliament yesterday to the Irishmen to settle their differences and suggested a method of promoting peace between the rival parties. He bore testimony to the excellent feeling which existed between all sctions of the Irish troops at the front.

The officers and men from Ulster and other provinces in Ireland have been in very close contact recently, said Major Redmond, and it was a remarkable thing that there had been nothing but the very best feeling between them. These men from the north and south of Ireland who, in times of political controversy, were bitterly opposed to each other, in the face of a common enemy recognized the fact that they were brother Irishmen. Surely, he continued, if it were possible for these men to sink their religious and political differences, it ought to be possible for men holding similar views and religious views to come to an arrangement which would make it possible for Ireland in the future to be governed in a satisfactory way and render a recurrence of any unfortunate events such as they had recently seen absolutely impossible.

Referring to the recent operations on the Somme, Major Redmond said he was surprised when he came home to hear the talk of failure and disappointment. He was with the Irish division in the Somme "push," and he did not hesitate to say there had been no failure. The men did far more than would have been done by any average fighting man, he said.

The parliamentary correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, in referring to the speech, says:

"One of the chief incidents of the proceedings in the House was a moving speech delivered by Major Redmond, with its impressive appeal for the settlement of the Irish question. Fresh from the battlefields in France, he bore testimony to the extremely cordial relations that exist between the Ulster and Nationalist soldiers. Then, raising his voice, he spoke of how the men, who in the past had been bitter political opponents, realized in the face of a common enemy and amid perils shared in common, that they were brother Irishmen. Why not similar reconciliation at home, reconciliation which would lead to the settling up of a more satisfactory government in Ireland? It was a little gem of a speech, instinct with truest patriotism and vibrating with sincere emotion.

"An Ulster soldier of the old regular army, Colonel McCalmont, followed in a sympathetic strain and appealed to Major Redmond and his friends to join with the Ulster men in devising a plan to secure recruits in Ireland, to repair the wastage in Irish regiments.

"Mr. Bonar Law realizes the significance of the fact that for the first time in our history Ireland is on our side in a great war. He remarked that Lieutenant Shaw's speech on Thursday and Major Redmond's today, made by men straight from the front, showed how trivial are the political incidents at home, except in so far as they help to give support to the men who are undergoing great hardships and risking their lives in our behalf. He handsomely acknowledged the patriotic spirit that had been taken by Major Redmond, though he is past 50, into the trenches.

"Mr. Bonar Law made it clear that of all the domestic issues there is nothing he has more at heart than the settlement of the Irish question. From Herbert Samuel and others special appeal to the new Government to go forward and settle the Irish question. Any administration that achieves this task will, as he truly said, render an inestimable service to the British Empire."

Reports that Lloyd George will seek the first opportunity to propose a plan for the settlement of the Irish question continue to gain substance.

TAKE TURK POSITIONS NEAR KUT-EL-AMARA

British Army in Mesopotamia Resumes Offensive on the Tigris With Success.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—British troops have taken the offensive in the region of Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia, and have occupied Turkish positions on the Hai River, south of Kut-el-Amara, says an official statement issued tonight. The statement is appended:

Our forces on the Tigris assumed the offensive Wednesday and Thursday. The Turkish positions about Sannayyat, on the left bank, were subjected to an effective bombardment.

During Wednesday night British forces secured the left bank of the Hai River between Atab and Basrugiyeh, crossed to the right bank and secured the ground to a depth of from one to one and a half miles, the cavalry subsequently clearing the Turkish troops from their trenches on the right bank about Kalahaji Fahan. The positions occupied are being consolidated by our infantry. Our casualties were slight.

Kalahaji Fahan is on the right bank of the Hai River, two and one-half miles from Kut-el-Amara. Atab is on the left bank, five and one-half miles from Kut-el-Amara.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 16.—Commenting on the new offensive on the Tigris The Daily Chronicle this morning says:

"The communiqué from Mesopotamia indicates that our expected advance there has at last begun. Considerable preparation, as we were told some while ago in Parliament, has been made during the long waiting time since Fall, but railways have been laid down and river transport accumulated. We hope General Maude will therefore be able to go forward with a much more adequate line of communications behind him than that which hampered his predecessor. It will be remembered that General Aylmer nearly succeeded in relieving Kut by an advance on his flank, but lack of water baffled his troops after the Turkish line had virtually been pierced.

"The Mesopotamia theatre is, of course, a secondary one and no operations in it will decide the war. It is, nevertheless, much to be desired for military as well as political reasons that we should retrieve our record there and in so doing relieve the pressure on the Russians in Armenia, and if possible bring the Turkish escapades in Persia to an end."

ULTIMATUM BRINGS GREECE TO TERMS

King's Government Reported to Have Granted All Demands of the Allies.

TROOPS TO QUIT THESSALY

Blockade to be Continued Until Adequate Guarantees for the Future Have Been Furnished.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Greek Government has accepted the ultimatum presented by the Entente Allies, says a dispatch from Athens to the Central News Agency. No official news of this has been received by the British Foreign Office so far.

The ultimatum was presented yesterday and expired at 3 o'clock today. The document, according to the Piraeus correspondent of the Paris Havas Agency, said that recent events in Athens proved that neither King Constantine nor the Greek Government had sufficient authority over the Greek Army to prevent its becoming a menace to the peace and security of the allied armies in Macedonia. The Allies were, therefore, in order to protect themselves against attack, to demand immediate removal of the troops and war material indicated in an annexed list. The note called for these removals to begin within twenty-four hours and the stoppage of all movements of troops and war materials toward the north.

Disregard of the note by the Government, the latter was informed, would be considered a hostile act. The signatories of the note have received orders to quit Greece in twenty-four hours with the personnel of the legations if the terms of the note were not formally accepted. The blockade would be maintained, it was declared, until adequate guarantees for the future had been given.

Other Athens advices say that the note demanded the withdrawal of Greek troops from Thessaly, and provided that only a certain number of soldiers should be allowed in Peloponniosus.

The demands for reparation for the events of Dec. 1 and 2, when fighting took place between Entente landing forces and Greek troops, are to be formulated later.

Allies Want No War with Greece.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 16.—The ultimatum presented to King Constantine differs from some others served on the Greek Government because it came from the Allied Ministers and not from the Admiral commanding the Allied Fleet, and also because it expressly declared that noncompliance would be regarded as an act of war. King Constantine was thus brought up against the alternative not merely of more pressure or less, but of peace or war. The steps which he is to take if he wishes to remain at peace are purely military.

"In limiting their threat of war to a single military measure," The Daily Chronicle says, "the Allies seem to have done wisely. If the King obeys and disarms the rest of his followers reparation for the past and guarantees for the future will still be exacted, as the note is careful to remind him, but the detail of such matters requires thrashing out and is less adapted for a twenty-four-hour ultimatum. We retain a sufficient weapon against Greek procrastination by continuing the blockade, which is not to be relaxed till we are fully satisfied.

"Some people probably will regret that even the grace of an ultimatum was vouchsafed to the King, and that he was not summarily ordered to vacate his throne, but such a course would have made war inevitable, and it is much better to preserve our Balkan position without fighting the Greeks if it can be done. War with them would mean a substantial addition to the number of our enemies in the field and would necessitate a corresponding addition to General Sarrail's forces.

"It is much better that, as far as possible, these forces, which require so much shipping tonnage for their support, should be employed fighting their existing enemies, the Bulgars and Germans. We do not want to see the Macedonian area, which can never become one of the decisive areas of the war, diverting unlimited numbers of troops from far more critical operations on the western front. Neither military nor naval nor shipping considerations favor our taking on fresh Balkan enemies if we can avoid it."

The Times says:

"The four great allied powers cannot conceivably have called upon Kong Constantine to do their bidding without being ready to apply compulsion should the necessity arise. We fear it may arise, for the increasing hostility of the Greek monarch is hardly veiled. The true remedy for Greece in her present unhappy and divided condition is to keep her sword sheathed and to place the country under control of Venizelos."

Greek Ships Here Ordered to Stay.

Acting upon instructions received yesterday from the Government in Athens the Consuls have directed all Greek steamships loading in New York to remain in port until further instructions. The liner Themistocles, loading at the foot of Hamilton Street, Brooklyn, is one of the vessels affected.

GUNS BUSY IN MACEDONIA.

Allied Airmen Also Active Along the Bulgar-German Line.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The official communication on the progress of hostilities on the Macedonian front given out by the French War Office this afternoon reads as follows:

There was intermittent artillery firing Dec. 14 along the entire front, but particularly in the vicinity of Lake Doiran. In the region to the north of Monastir an enemy column was dispersed by our fire.

There has been much activity on the part of the Allied aviators. An enemy aeroplane has been brought down south of Petrik.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The following bulletin was issued today by Army Headquarters:

Macedonian Front.—Partial advances near Paralovo and at Gradechnitza and on both sides of the Eastern Cerna resulted only in enemy losses. There have been patrol skirmishes on the lowlands of the sruma.

ITALY FACES BIG DEFICIT.

Must Raise $630,000,000 Extra in the Next Fiscal Year.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—In a statement before the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday, as reported in a Havas dispatch from Rome, Paolo Carcano, Minister of the Treasury, announced that Italy spent 12,000,000,000 lire on the war between June 30, 1915, and Nov. 30, 1916. Total expenditures in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, were 10,625,000,000 lire.

Ordinary receipts in the fiscal year were 3,734,000,000 lire. From the sale of bonds 6,123,000,000 lire was realized. This left a deficit of 768,000,000 lire. The estimated deficit for the current year, ending June 30, 1917, is 3,262,000,000 lire, (nominally $630,000,000,) which, the Finance Minister said, must be provided for by credits abroad and the sale of bonds.

Signor Carcano pointed out that the receipts of the last fiscal year exceeded estimates by 933,000,000 lire.

Mrs. Frederick Peterson announces that her sale for the benefit of Woman Suffrage of CHINESE & JAPANESE ANTIQUES will continue at 535 Park Avenue. Sixteen rugs and some very rare brocades in this collection were purchased in Peking last summer, with the advice and assistance of the Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China.

THOUSANDS MEET IN BELGIAN PROTEST

Continued from Page 1.

odically organized atrocities against the unhappy Belgian people."

President Wilson's name was mentioned several times and, though greeted with applause, the tribute was neither so noisy nor so prolonged as was the case when King Albert, Cardinel Mercier, and Colonel Roosevelt were mentioned. One man on the stage, when Dr. Manning referred to Germany's act in sinking the Lusitania, shouted "Shame! Shame!"

Dr. Manning, in presenting Mr. Root, refered to him as a man than whom, because of statesmanship and clear vision, there was none more qualified "to speak in the name of Belgian freedom and American honor."

Senator Root said in part:

Glad to Join in Protest.

"Mr. President, Fellow-Americans: I am glad to join my voice tonight with my fellows in this free land in condemnation and protest upon this new outrage that is visited upon poor and bleeding Belgium. I could not remain silent. I should not respect myself if I remained silent. And I hope, I trust, I pray that my country will not remain silent.

"Explain it as you may, excuse it as you may, disguise it as you may, the people of Belgium by the tens and hundreds of thousands, are being carried away into slavery—a thing that has not been done by any nation that claimed to be civilized in modern history.

"Poor Belgium! Peaceful, industrious, God-fearing, law-abiding Belgium! She had no quarrel with any one; she sought no nation's territory; she coveted no neighbor's goods; she threatened no one's security, but she stood in the way of a mightier nation's purpose. Her stern and noble resolve to keep the faith was her only crime, and she has been punished as if her people were the vilest on earth. Her towns have been burned, her noble and stately monuments have been leveled to the earth; her women and children and old men have been murdered; her country has been brought under the sway of a foreign invader, and now she has been bled white by vast exactions of money and of produce. Every effort for her to revive her industries has been denied; and now, because she has suffered thus, her men are to be carried away to forced labor as slaves.

Duty of the World to Protest.

"If the civilized world of the twentieth century is willing to stand silent and see these things done, in cumulative progression, in violation of the laws of humanity and of nations, then the civilization of the twentieth century is worse than the savagery of the Romans.

"It seems that there is no place for the independence of small, weak States, for security in self-government, for peaceable and unarmed peoples, or individual freedom, or for private right, in that scheme of things under which liberty for national evolution is to justify all uses of power. But, what we have to do is not merely to gratify our own feelings by expressing them regarding this treatment of the Belgians. What we have to do is not merely to protest in the name of humanity, it is to assert a right, it is to call upon the world to assert a right, a right under the law of nations for the protection of humanity and of civilization. This is our concern.

"This deportation of the Belgians to involuntary servitude is a violation of our law, of the law we helped to make, of the law which in common with all civilized nations we have built up generation after generation, and it has been embodied in definite and certain and solemn instruments of agreement as part of what humanity demands signed by Belgium, signed by Germany, and binding today. Let me read to you. I see that General von Bissing justifies the deportation of Belgian workmen by reference to the Hague Convention as to the basis for his action, quoting the provision that it is the duty of a belligerent power, in possession of conquered territory, to preserve order. The deportation, he says, is made to preserve order in Belgium. Let me read the whole of the provision to which he refers.

> The authority of the legitimate power having actually passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all steps in his power to re-establish and insure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country.

"The most solemn of the laws of Belgium, protecting the rights of her people, were violated in contravention of that very provision by the man who appeals to it for his justification.

"What I read was from Article 43 of the 1899 convention. The convention proceeds:

> Family honors and rights, individual lives, and private property, as well as religious convictions and liberty, must be respected.

"The convention further proceeds: 'Until a more complete code of the laws of war is issued, the high contracting parties think it right to declare that, in cases not included in the regulations adopted by them, populations and belligerents remain under the protection and empire of the principles of international law as they result from the usages established between civilized nations, the laws of humanity, and the requirements of public conscience.'

Germany Bound by Law.

"That convention was signed and ratified by every power that is now engaged in the European war as well as by ourselves. There was a subsequent convention that was signed by nearly all, which contained a provision that, as to those that did not sign, the convention from which I read continued in force. The subsequent convention contained practically the identical provisions, so that Germany is bound in conscience and in law by the existing treaty between her and us, between her and Belgium, declaring what the principles of humanity require in the treatment of occupied territory. Those principles of humanity have been violated in accordance with the very statement of them upon which she and we have agreed.

"Now I say this law is our law; it is our protection. The rights of man, peace, and humanity cannot be preserved upon influence alone. Law governing men in the treatment of the weak and defenseless is necessary; and so for years, for centuries, the nations have been building up a code of law, international law, and that law is the protection—the enforcement of that law, respect for that law, obedience to that law, are the protection of our peaceable people, of all weak and small nations, of all those that do not wish to be armed to the teeth every moment for their own protection.

"We have a right to have it observed, and it is our duty to our children and to our country that we shall not remain silent in the face of open, flagrant, contemptuous disregard and violation of it.

"How can it be preserved? Not merely by shame and name. No. There is but one power on earth that can preserve the law for the protection of the poor, the weak, and the humble; there is but one power on earth that can preserve the law for the maintenance of civilization and humanity, and that is the power, the mighty power, of the public opinion of mankind.

"Without it, your leagues to enforce peace, your societies for a world's court, your peace conventions, your peace endowments, are all powerless, because no force moves in this world unless it ultimately has a public opinion behind it.

"The thing that men fear more than they do the sheriff or the policeman or the State prison is the condemnation of the community in which they live.

"The thing that among nations is the most potent force is the universal condemnation of mankind. And even during this terrible struggle we have seen the nations appealing from day to day, appealing by speech and by pen and by press for favorable judgment from mankind, the public opinion of the world. That establishes standards of conduct. In Roman times the standard of conduct permitted the carrying off of slaves to the mines; permitted the impaling of prisoners; permitted the sacking of towns.

"At the time of the Thirty Years' War outrages almost as bad as those which have been perpetrated in Belgium were accorded with the practice and acquiescence of the world, but we thought that we had been building up new standards of conduct; that the world had grown more compassionate and more kindly, and it has. The public opinion of the world was establishing, had established, a more humane and Christian standard of conduct, both in peace and in war. That standard is beaten down, it is destroyed, it is set at naught. And if we remain silent, if the great neutral peoples of the world remain silent, the standard is gone forever.

"And, mark this, the new standard, or rather the return to the old standard, of barbarism will not stop with the poor people of Belgium. It will be here. Not perhaps for you and me, but for our children it will be here.

"How can we maintain the standard of civilization? Not by silence regarding wrong. If the world of well meaning and kindly and good people remain silent when hideous wrong is done, what difference is there to the wrong-doer between right and wrong? In order that the public opinion of the world should be worth anything, it must condemn wrong."

United States Showed Lead.

Declaring that all should speak out in condemnation of the "horrid crimes" of Germany against Belgium, Mr. Root was emphatic in his avowal that this country should take the lead.

"America cannot choose at will," he said. "We have assumed our attitude, taken our responsibility. We have declared ourselves the champions of liberty. Remember the words of Lincoln. 'Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.'

"One cannot be an American with the history of America without responsibility to the spirit of American freedom. We are grown rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Intellect has been trained. Education is cast over the land. Peace has been preserved.

"Are we so sunk in comfort, in luxury, in self-satisfaction, that we have lost the old spirit of American freedom?"

A ringing shout of "No, No, No!" interrupted the speaker.

"If we have not," he went on, "then we cannot remain silent over this wrong to Belgium."

German People Misled.

In opening the meeting Dr. Manning said that it had been called for the purpose of expressing "openly and publicly the indignation and abhorrence which we felt, as American citizens, against deeds committed in Belgium, France, and Poland," by the Germans, deeds which were "supposed to have become extinct among civilized peoples."

"That martyred nation," said Dr. Manning, "which, more than any other, has sacrificed itself for the sake of law and right and honor, is appealing in its dire distress to all the world, and to the Central Nations in particular. This meeting is in answer to that appeal. We wish to express our unmeasured sympathy with the wronged people of Belgium."

Dr. Manning emphasized that the meeting had not been arranged for the expression of words of hate, nor was it intended to condemn indiscriminately all Germans. The German people, he said, had been misinformed, misled, and "cruelly betrayed by those in whom they have trusted."

"We believe there are many Germans," Dr. Manning continued, "who condemn these infamous deeds as strongly as we do. We hope yet to see them free themselves from the power of autocratic and unscrupulous leaders who have robbed Germany of her high place among the nations, and carried her into crimes which have shocked and amazed the world. But we are here to say that as American citizens, and as true men and women, we denounce and utterly condemn such acts as the invasion of Belgium, the sinking of the Lusitania, and now the climax of atrocity, the taking into slavery of defenseless and unoffending civilians."

Germany's Plea Is an Insult.

Germany's plea in justification that the Belgians were exiled into Germany as a humanitarian measure, the object of which was to provide work for the unemployed, Dr. Manning characterized as "an insult to our intelligence and a mockery of those who are being tortured and oppressed." Germany's action against the Belgians he described as "slavery plus treason to their own kindred, their own honor, and their own land."

"They, the Belgians," he continued, "are compelled to give their aid toward the destruction of their own people. God save us and the world from such humanitarian measures as these.

"We have been slow to believe that such things could be in this age. We were affected in the beginning by no prejudice against Germany, but quite the reverse. But we have been compelled to see that everything that we hold dear is involved in this conflict. We have been compelled to see that the real issues at stake are democracy, civilization, and every truth for which Christianity stands. A world dominated by those ideas for which Germany has stood during this war would not be a fit place to live in. It would be a world of brute force, of broken obligations, of ruthless aggression, of might utterly disregarding right.

"I point you to one who has shown us what good it will do, who has shown us the power of moral witness, at the risk of his life has lifted up a voice that has been heard in every land, the great Cardinal Mercier, whose name is an honor to Belgium, an honor to the Roman Catholic Church, an honor to Christianity throughout the world, and an honor to mankind.

Now Is the Time to Speak Out.

"We are asked to speak out for the sake of Belgium. I say that it is time for us to speak out for the sake of our own honor, our own land, and our own souls.

"Our President has said recently, in words which we all indorse: 'So far as America is concerned and her influence is involved, justice and liberty should be extended to mankind everywhere.' Let us act in accordance with these words. Now is the time, if ever, for us to use our influence for justice and liberty."

Dr. Manning said President Wilson's message to Berlin, in which he protested against the deportation of the Belgians, appeared to have had no effect, and that day by day "these merciless outrages upon men and women" continued.

"We call upon our Government," he concluded, "to take a position in this matter which will give to America her greatest and most priceless privilege, the privilege of moral leadership among the nations.

"We pledge to the President the unqualified support of all right-thinking people of every party, creed, and name if he will now demand in the name of America, in the name of humanity, and in the name of God that these unheard of crimes against the brave people of Belgium shall immediately cease, and that those who have already been carried into slavery shall be set free and allowed at least the poor comfort of returning to their broken families and their devastated homes."

Dr. Manning, before introducing Mr. Beck as the next speaker, read the letters from Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Choate.

Colonel Roosevelt's Views.

Colonel Roosevelt's letter, which was addressed to Frederick W. Whitridge, as an organizer of the meeting, was as follows:

Sagamore Hill, Dec. 5, 1916.

Dear Mr. Whitridge:

I earnestly wish you all success in your meeting; and all Americans who are proud of the good name of their country and also have in them the capacity for general indignation on behalf of a foully wronged people must join in hearty thanks to you and your associates.

Germany's campaign of methodically organized atrocities against the unhappy Belgian people has culminated in the transplanting of over a hundred thousand Belgian men into a condition of State slavery in Germany, where their labor is to be used to aid in the conquest of their fellow countrymen. Similar transplantings of civilian non-combatants, both men and women, into slavery in Germany have already occurred in Northern France.

This action is paralleled by the action of the Assyrian conquerors of Syria and Palestine; but until the present war broke out it was supposed that such hideous infamies were effectively checked by the system of international law which has grown up under modern Christian civilization. But Germany has trampled under foot every device of international law for securing the protection of the weak and the unoffending. She has shown an utter disregard of all considerations of pity, mercy, humanity, and international morality. She has counted upon terror inspired by her ruthless brutality to protect her from retaliation or interference.

The outrages committed on our own people have been such as the United States has never before been forced to endure, and have included the repeated killing of our men, women, and children. The sinking of the Marina and the Chemung the other day, with the attendant murder of six American men, was but the most recent in an unbroken chain of injuries and insults, which by comparison make mere wrong to our property interests sink into absolute insignificance.

As long as neutrals keep silent, or speak apologetically, or take refuge in the futilities of the professional pacifists, there will be no cessation in these brutalities. Exactly this last and crowning brutality, which amounts to the imposition of a cruel form of State slavery on a helpless and unoffending conquered nation, must make our people realize that they peril their own manhood, if they do not bear emphatic testimony against the perpetration of such iniquity.

I am glad to be one among the Americans who thus bear testimony.

Yours very truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Choate Disagrees with Lansing.

Mr. Choate's letter in part said:

"The Secretary of State says that the United States Government has exhausted all its means of diplomacy,' and therefore lays the case before the American public opinion, from which it will expect to draw guidance for the next steps, if any be taken. I do not agree to that view, although I accept it for the time being in deference to the high authority of the President. I do not believe that we are bound to continue diplomatic relations with a nation that shall persist in such brutal outrages, against the universal protest of the neutral world.

"Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg told Secretary Grew that the deportations are regarded as justified 'on the grounds of social necessity.' But the same Chancellor declared to the world on Aug. 4, 1914, that the invasion of Belgium was justified on the same plea of necessity, although he admitted that it was all wrong and was in violation of international law and would be fully paid for, as it will be by and by.

"I have just read that the Vice Chancellor of Germany said the other day that these deportations were in entire accordance with international law, and were authorized by the Convention with Respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land, adopted by the first Hague Conference of 1899, which was adopted by all the belligerent nations, and particularly by the Forty-third Article of the Convention. But this is a still more frivolous and unfounded plea, which, I am not surprised to see, the Chancellor himself in his conversation with Secretary Grew took no notice of and did not adopt.

"But the Vice Chancellor has forgotten the whole spirit of the Conference of 1899, which declares in its preamble that 'animated by the desire to serve the interests of humanity and the ever increasing requirements of civilization,' and 'thinking it important, with this object, to revise the laws and general customs of war, either with the view of defining them more precisely, or of laying down certain limits for the purpose of moderating their severity as far as possible,' the Conference 'has in this spirit adopted a great number of provisions, the object of which is to define and govern the usages of war on land.' The Conference, however, recognized that 'it has not been possible to agree forthwith on provisions embracing all the circumstances which occur in practice,' and declares that 'cases not provided for should not, for want of a written provision, be left to the arbitrary judgment of the military commanders.' And it declares further that 'in cases not included in the regulations adopted by the populations and belligerents remain under the protection and empire of the principles of international law, as they result from the usages established between civilized nations, from the laws of humanity, and the requirements of the public conscience.'

"Now, certainly, neither international law, nor the usages of civilized nations, nor the laws of humanity, nor the requirements of the public conscience justify these horrible proceedings, and Germany by its ratification of the Final Act of the Conference of 1899 bound itself in the conduct of war on land to be governed by these lofty and noble standards."

The message from Archbishop Ireland said in part:

"Those to whom the protest is addressed will not, I believe, turn a deaf ear to your entreaties, and will, on calmer thought, desist from the dreadful rigors into which, for the moment, war passion has led them. The peace-abiding, civilized population of the country has an inviolable right to live on their own soil. Forced labor on that of their foes finds nowhere justification. Cardinal Mercier tells the details of Belgian deportation. The truth of his statements cannot be doubted. The facts as told by him challenge contradiction. They affright the hearer. No explanation can diminish the awful cruelty implied in them. For its own sake, for the sake of the honorable record it covets in the history of the nations, Germany will, as we hope, quickly reverse its present position and leave Belgium in peace and suffer on their own Belgian soil."

Beck Calls It an Infamy.

Mr. Beck began by describing the meeting as a "protest in the sacred cause of justice and humanity against the most damnable infamy of modern times," and added that whatever might be the differences of opinion regarding other questions those present were "a unit in pledging to our Government our support in any attempt which it may make to end the slow murder of a great, noble, and innocent people."

"We protest against what is being done," said Mr. Beck, "as citizens of the United States, because our country has always been in the past a noble interpreter of the best ideals of humanity and a steadfast champion of the weak and the oppressed.

"We protest as citizens of the larger commonwealth of civilization, whose system of international law, the noblest heritage of the ages, has been mocked and nullified by the cruel war waged by the Prussian conquerors of Belgium against the noncombatants of that stricken land.

"We protest as children of a common God against the wicked and wanton wrongs that the ruthless invader has inflicted upon our brethren, the brave people of Belgium.

"If the people of the United States did not thus protest, the very 'stones of the streets would cry out against us.'

"In so doing we are not playing the rôle of officious intermeddlers in a quarrel that is not our own. These violations of international law offend humanity, affront civilization and vitally concern the whole human family. They constitute a flagrant negation of all that civilization has accomplished in mitigating the horrors of war.

Belgium Must Be Restored.

"If I do not misinterpret the sentiment of the American people, then it believes that any peace that would leave the rights of Belgium without vindication and their wrongs without reparation would be infinitely more mischievous than a continuation of the war. 'Reparation,' do I say? Can the dead be restored to life? Can happiness ever be restored to those who have been plunged into unending misery? Can historic temples be restored, or the priceless treasures of antiquity be returned? Vengeance there may be, reparation there can never be. Before peace shall come Belgium, innocent and shamefully oppressed, must not only be restored but its just cause vindicated if the reign of law is ever to be restored to a distracted civilization."

He went on to say that if he were asked to name the three most courageous men in this world crisis he would name without hesitation Karl Liebnecht, the German Socialist; King Albert, and Cardinal Mercier.

"Germany," he continued, "promised bread; she gave a stone. In an incredibly short time she cut off Belgium from the world and ruined her by the wholesale spoliation of her resources.

"Germany then invited not only her enemies, but the neutral world, and especially the United States, to come to the relief of a people whom she had reduced to destitution. While recognizing that every dollar contributed for this purpose was an indirect contribution to German resources in relieving her of a manifest obligation, yet France and England, constrained by gratitude and pity, contributed more than $200,000,000 to relieve the impoverished population. The United States, by private contributions contributed approximately $10,000,000 and no one in this country, who gave to this cause, from the penny of the child to the larger gifts of the well-to-do, ever questioned that Germany would either directly or indirectly deprive the Belgian people of these voluntary gifts.

Germany Perpetrated a Fraud.

"Instead of respecting this sacred obligation, Germany perpetrated a wicked and stupendous fraud upon the entire world. While the rest of the world, belligerents and neutrals, were sending a stream of gifts for the relief of the Belgian people, Germany, in violation of every principle of international law and every dictate of humanity was stripping the Belgian people of its resources. It did not take the food, clothing, and money contributed by the charity of the world, but it did take by force and fraud the possessions of the Belgian people, and the very means by which they lived and worked. No crime could be more ignoble than this action of Germany. The charity of the world has kept the Belgium people alive, but it has not saved them from destitution. Universal poverty is now their portion, for of a population of 7,000,000, 3,000,000 daily wait in the bread line for sufficient food to keep alive.

Taking up the subject of the deportation of civilians into Germany from conquered territories, Mr. Beck said:

"At the beginning of the present year, when the work of spoliation and terrorism had been completed and peace of the Warsaw variety reigned in Belgium, it was thought that Prussia's cup of infamy was full to the very brim and that nothing could it to damnation add greater than that. The system of enforced slavery began under peculiarly malignant circumstances last Easter, when hundreds of women and young girls in Belgium and Northern France were ruthlessly and suddenly torn from their homes and shipped to detention camps, where they were obliged to work in the harvest fields under Prussian bayonets.

"As a distinguished American, who actually beheld in the occupied territory some of the details of this new form of white slavery, told me, a husband would leave his home to earn bread for his wife and children, and on returning in the evening he would find that his wife and daughters had been taken in his absence and transported to some unknown destination and equally unknown fate. It is said, and is probably true, that the victims of this slave raid last Easter were returned to their homes after the harvest had been gathered; but it further aggravates the blackness of the offense against humanity and justice that even the product of this enforced toil, as my informant told me, did not at first go to the relief of the Belgian people themselves, but was transported to Germany. The brave protest of the American Commission and lasting honor shall be the portion of that heroic American, Herbert Hoover—finally succeeded in regaining for the work of the commission a part of the harvest which the women slaves of Belgium had reaped by their enforced labors.

Duty of the United States Plain.

"The question is not what Germany is doing, but what the rest of the world proposes to do, and, above all, what the United States, as the greatest of the neutral powers, proposes to do.

"We went to war against Spain for an offense which, by comparison, was trivial, namely, the gathering of the noncombatants of Cuba in the concentration camps to facilitate the operations of the Spanish Army in putting down the Cuban rebellion. Our great civil war was fought to abolish slavery, and we did not regard the 400,000 lives which perished in this titanic conflict as a wasted sacrifice on that result.

"If America has any mission, it is to defend liberty against tyranny. Our nation has protested against the violation of international law involved in the killing of women and children and other noncombatants upon the high seas. Shall it or can it be deaf to the infinitely greater evil of the virtual enslavement of a whole people?

"It is in the power of the United States, without recourse to arms, to bring this system of oppression to an end. All that is necessary is for the President of the United States to instruct our representative in Berlin to notify the German Government that, unless it gives a prompt assurance that the forcible deportation of Belgians to Germany shall immediately cease, the German Ambassador will be given his passports. Germany can not, dare not, quarrel with this country in this crisis of its fortunes. It believes in its inner councils that it will need this country to save it from the wrath to come. Let us hope that the people of America will by their outspoken indignation here and elsewhere give to the President of the United States the fullest assurance—if, indeed, any assurance is necessary—that if he will act and act speedily to defend the Belgian people from further wrong, he will have the support of the American people without respect to parties, creeds, or classes."

Judge Parker, in the course of his speech, said:

"We do not hope to stop this war, but unless we protest with both passion and effect against its abuses, its disregard of law and of the humanities, it will be impossible to prevent the next one or hinder it from degenerating into a barbarity which will throw mankind back into the period of Carthage.

"We do therefore enter our protest against this enormity, this new slavery, not alone because it is abhorrent to us, but also to the end that it may know that we are in earnest sympathy with the position taken by our Government in respect to this matter.

"We have joined the whole world in abolishing the slavery of men because they were black, and we now join the whole world in protest against the return to this condition of white men, long after it has been abandoned for all men."

The Vice Presidents of the last meeting were:

Lyman Abbott, F. H. Allen, Robert Bacon, Otto Bannard, J. S. M. Beck, Herbert Bruce, C. N. Bliss, John M. Bowers, Robert Bacon, Bishop Burch, N. M. Butler, W. A. Butler, R. T. Cable, R. W. Chambers, [illegible] Cravath, F. R. Coudert, Paul D. Cravath, [illegible] Dana, H. P. Davison, R. W. De Forest, Chauncey M. Depew, Coleman Dupont, Allen W. Evans, C. S. Fairchild, S. W. Fairchild, W. G. Foster, H. C. Frick, Bishop Greer, D. Guggenheim, W. D. Guillard, G. G. Haven, [illegible] Hibben, Dr. J. G. Hibben, Charles E. Hughes, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Willard Straight, Henry W. Taft, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George T. Wilson, Calbraith B. Ward, Dr. J. H. Whitridge, G. W. Wickersham, Luther Kountze, E. H. Lacombe, Rev. Dr. W. Laidlaw, Ivy L. Lee, Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, Pierre Mali, Rev. A. F. Mahon, W. F. Morgan, J. R. Morgan, Delancey Nicoll, Morgan O'Brien, Stephen H. Olin, W. H. Page, Alton B. Parker, John M. Parker, W. B. Parsons, Horace Porter, G. Haven Putnam, Douglas Robinson, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Thomas F. Ryan, L. L. Satterlee, W. J. Schieffelin, Charles Scribner, Rev. Dr. C. L. Slattery, Francis L. Stetson, Henry L. Stimson, Lewis A. Stimson, Rev. Dr. E. M. Stires, Frederick Strauss, Willard Straight, Henry W. Taft, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George T. Wilson, Calbraith B. Ward, Dr. J. H. Whitridge, G. W. Wickersham.

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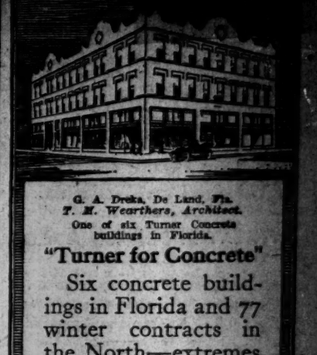
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RUMANIANS GIVE UP BUZEU TO TEUTONS

Russian Forces Burning Villages as They Retire Eastward Through Great Wallachia.

RETREAT IN DOBRUDJA ALSO

More Bulgarian Reinforcements for Mackensen Cross the Danube—Another 4,000 Rumanians Captured.

BERLIN, Dec. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Russians are continuing their retreat in Rumania, burning villages as they go, today's official announcement reports. The Rumanian town of Buzeu has been captured by the invaders. In the last two days 4,000 more prisoners have been taken. Additional Bulgarian forces have crossed the Danube near Futesti, across the river from Cernavoda. The Russo-Rumanian Army in Dobrudja has now begun a retreat. The text of the statement follows:

Front of Archduke Joseph—Russian attacks yesterday on the Transylvania front for the most part failed as on the preceding days. The enemy succeeded in gaining a footing on one height.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—Burning villages mark the way through Great Wallachi, along which the Russians retreated. The allied Teutonic troops, under the most unfavorable weather conditions are rivaling each other on the plain to prevent the enemy from getting any further rest on his march. In the mountains the enemy offered resistance in advanced positions. These were pierced.

Buzeu has been captured.

The Ninth Army reported as a result of the operations of yesterday and the day before the capture of 4,000 prisoners.

Near Futesti stronger Bulgarian forces crossed the Danube.

Our Dobrudja army is pursuing the enemy, who, under the influence of our rapid advance in Great Wallachia, last night evacuated his positions.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The British Admiralty has intercepted and makes public the following telegrams collected by the Wireless Press:

PETROGRAD, Dec. 15.—Russian official statement:

Rumanian Front—The Russian and Rumanian troops in the region of Buzeu, under pressure from the enemy, are falling back, protected by rearguards. In consequence of this retirement the troops which occupied positions on the River Jalomita also are retiring.

BRATIANO REPORTED OUT.

Rumanian Premier Said to Have Followed Colleagues' Example.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The resignation of Premier Bratiano of Rumania is reported by the Budapest newspaper Avillag, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

A recent dispatch from Jassy the provisional capital of Rumania, said all the members of the Rumanian Cabinet had resigned with the exception of the Premier.

In the Austrian Red Book, published shortly after Rumania entered the war on Aug. 27, M. Bratiano is described as the evil genius of Rumania, and charged with having misled up to the last moment the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Bucharest, Count Czernin, as to how Rumania would act, and this, it is added, was all the more reprehensible, since M. Bratiano had been the faithful Minister of the late King Carol, whose, Hohenzollern, if not Teutonic, sanings were well known.

In fact, the Ministry which has just resigned came into power seven months before the war began, and on Aug. 4, 1914, was implored by the late King to enter the war on the side of the Central Powers, while the Ministry urged participation on the side of the Entente. Out of regard for the King, who had in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 done so much for his country, a compromise was effected—Rumania to remain neutral and to await events—although, according to the Constitution, the Council of Ministers had the power to make war, which could not be vetoed by the sovereign.

It is this circumstance which makes the resignations at Jassy important, for, although the King may designate M. Bratiano's successor, he cannot control the actions of the new Ministry.

MARITZA BRIDGE BOMBED.

British Airmen Drop Explosives to Cut Sofia-Constantinople Railroad.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A War Office announcement tonight says:

Naval airplanes yesterday threw bombs on Kule Burgas bridge, (over the Maritza River, on the Sofia-Constantinople railroad,) south of Adrianople. A great weight of bombs was dropped and extensive damage is believed to have resulted.

TRANSPORT SUMNER POUNDING TO PIECES

Wrecking Crew Sends Call for Help as Vessel Breaks Up Off Barnegat.

The United States transport Sumner, which went aground off Barnegat in a fog on Monday night, and which has resisted all efforts of tugs to draw her off the sand, was believed early this morning to be in danger of going to pieces. Vessels which had gone to her assistance were asked to stand by to take off the members of a wrecking crew on board.

A call also was sent to the Barnegat Coast Guard crew to come to the assistance of the men on board.

The transport began to leak badly early in the evening and the engine room was flooded before midnight. At that hour the Sumner began to settle deeply into the sand, and it was believed there was slight probability the vessel could be saved.

Sixty-one members of the crew of the Sumner were brought to this city yesterday on board the transport Kilpatrick, which had stood by for many hours to lend its aid to the tugs which were attempting to drag the stranded steamer into deep water.

The ship's wireless could not be heard after 12:30, and apparently she had been flooded. The wireless had been gradually growing weaker for some time, and the last words caught were:

"We are launching po——."

The last word was not finished, but it was supposed to mean power boat.

Boats from the Coast Guard cutter Seneca and others, manned by the Barnegat Coast Guards, were on their way to the Sumner's side a few minutes later.

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PLEDGES SWISS NEUTRALITY

New President Hopes to Settle Disputes with France.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Edmund Schulthess, the new President of Switzerland, affirms the intention of his country to maintain strict neutrality, in an interview with the Berne correspondent of the Petit Journal.

"The policy of Switzerland," Mr. Schulthess asserts, "dictated by our traditions, our desires, even by our vital interests, is and will remain that of loyal and strict neutrality toward all the belligerents, a neutrality sustained by an immovable resolution to defend our integrity and independence against all comers. Any assertion to the contrary is quite without foundation.

"The economic position of Switzerland is very complex. She is obliged, in order to exist, to work and maintain relations with both groups of belligerents. This is not done without misunderstanding, but I think I am not mistaken in saying that economic misunderstandings between Switzerland and France are on the point of completely disappearing."

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Of imported velours, suede-cloth, vicuna, etc.
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Of Georgette crepe and chiffon; in beautiful styles, to complete the Tailleur Costume—
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TIMELY Fiction always finds a host of admiring readers at Christmas time. Prominent among this season's offerings of light, entertaining stories, quite appropriate for gift purposes, are the following:

Fibble D. D.—*Irvin S. Cobb*	$1.08
When a Man's a Man—*Harold Bell Wright*	$1.21
Mr. Brittling Sees It Through—*H. G. Wells*	$1.34
The Wonderful Year—*W. J. Locke*	$1.24
The Invisible Balance Sheet—*Katrina Trask*	$1.24
King of the Khyber Rifles—*Talbot Mundy*	$1.21
Marion—*by the Author of "Me"*	$1.21
Mary Gusta—*Joseph C. Lincoln*	$1.21
The Romance of a Christmas Card—*Kate Douglas Wiggins*	89c
The Trufflers—*Samuel Merwin*	$1.21

Commuters may see these books at Macy's Order Booths, Grand Central and Hudson Terminals.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Bear

A Xmas Opportunity

We have in our possession four gorgeous Austrian rugs imported before the war.

These are beautiful, hand-tufted, heavy pile rugs, the real value of which is upwards of $750 each.

Made on special order, they came the wrong dimensions and so could not be used by the original purchaser. The importer has let us have them at a price that permits our offering them at the very special price of $350 each. The size is 13 ft. 6 in., by 10 ft. 6 in. *A Real Xmas Opportunity.*

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Double S. H. & M. Stamps Afternoons. Single Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single S. H. & M. "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

The New York Times Annual Financial Section, December 31, 1916
and
The Annual Review, The Annalist, January 8, 1917

Results of war on financial relations, financial economics discussed in connection with the European upheaval, the history of bond and stock movements in the past year, and the prospect for 1917.

The net paid sale of these two issues will exceed 400,000 copies.

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(First Floor)

Men's Fur-lined Overcoats

of dark gray Oxford, lined with carefully selected natural muskrat and finished with collar of fine-quality beaver, are on sale at the special price of

$62.00

To-day (Saturday) there will be continued in this Department,

A Sale of
Men's Imported Overcoats and Sweaters

offering very special price advantages.

MEN'S IMPORTED OVERCOATS
of serviceable materials, suitable either for business or motor wear,

at $27.50

MEN'S
IMPORTED ROLL-COLLAR SWEATERS
made of extremely soft yarn, in gray and heather mixtures

at $7.00

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Theodore Roosevelt's Opinion
OF
"The War and Humanity"

A Notable Sequel to "The Evidence in the Case"
By
James M. Beck

"I most earnestly hope that there will be a wide circulation of Mr. Beck's 'War and Humanity.' It is the kind of a book which every self-respecting American, who loves his country, should read. I believe that its circulation throughout our whole land would have a very real effect in educating public opinion as to the duty of America in this great world crisis. Surely, we cannot permanently rest content, unless we prepare ourselves both in soul and in body to do our duty as a nation in the world. There must be thorough military and industrial preparedness in this country; there must be an aroused and quickened patriotism, and a stern determination to see that the rights of our country, and its citizens, are everywhere respected; and, there must be a keen sense of international duty, and of the shamefulness of neglecting this duty. Such is the spirit Americans ought to possess, and this book of Mr. Beck's is a potent aid in the creation of such a spirit."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Of All Booksellers or from the Publishers.
12°. 330 Pages. $1.50 Net.

New York: 2 West 45th Street, just west of 5th Ave. **G. P. Putnam's Sons** London: 24 Bedford St., Strand.

Books for Children

Children love both Pictures and Stories, and in this combination they find the greatest pleasure and delight.

We offer a complete and selected assortment—suitable for all ages.

Brentano's 5th Ave. and 27th St., New York

E. C. SIMMONS KEEN KUTTER CUTLERY TOOLS

A KEEN KUTTER gift is sure to be doubly appreciated

HOW much will it be appreciated? This is one of the most important, if indeed not THE most important thing to consider in a Christmas gift.

Choose your gifts from the Keen Kutter assortment of cutlery and tools, and you will assure a doubled appreciation.

To the happiness of receiving and the joy of being remembered, will be added the pleasant thought that fine appreciation of quality was shown in the gift selection.

And, too, they are in harmony with the time sentiment toward gifts that are practical and lasting.

Every Keen Kutter article is made of the very best material in the very best way. The guarantee of quality goes with every purchase.

At your Keen Kutter dealer's you find a surprisingly wide range of practical things sold under the Keen Kutter trade-mark.

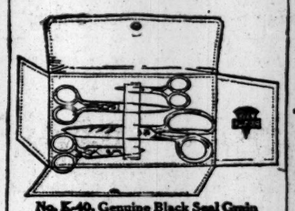
If you are interested in a gift for mother or sister, you'll find the Keen Kutter line includes everything in scissors and shears from daintiest manicure scissors to heaviest shears.

Then there are Keen Kutter Food Choppers, fine Keen Kutter Carving Sets, Keen Kutter Manicure Sets, Keen Kutter Kitchen Sets, Keen Kutter Sewing Machines—and a hundred and one other things. A visit to any Keen Kutter dealer will fill you full of gift ideas.

For Men—there are Keen Kutter Knives of all descriptions—Keen Kutter Razor Outfits—Keen Kutter Traveling Sets, Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets, Keen Kutter Garden Tools—Keen Kutter Tools of every kind and description.

You will be agreeably surprised at the moderate prices of Keen Kutter Goods, especially when you consider that you make a real investment in every purchase, because

"The Recollection of QUALITY Remains Long After the PRICE is Forgotten."—*E. C. Simmons*
(Trade-Mark Registered)



No. K-40, Genuine Black Seal Grain Leather, $4.50

KEEN KUTTER Set of Shears and Scissors

A Christmas suggestion for your wife or mother—something both practical and sure to be appreciated—is a fine pair, or, better still—a set of Keen Kutter Scissors and Shears.

Keen Kutter Scissors have blades of the finest steel—they stay keen without constant resharpening and give a clean cut the entire length of the blade.

At your Keen Kutter dealer's you will find all sizes and descriptions—all rigidly inspected against flaws and thoroughly guaranteed.

A popular Keen Kutter set is shown in the picture. It includes a pair of 7-inch shears, a pair of 5½-inch scissors, a pair of embroidery scissors and a pair of button-hole scissors. Any woman would welcome this gift.

Keen Kutter Shears are different from all others with a patented lock nut compensating wear and insuring perfect results through years of use.

* * *

KEEN KUTTER Carving Set

No. K-9222C, stag handles; leatherette case, assorted colors, $5.50

A suitable present for man and wife

If there's a family in your gift circle without a really fine carving set, make them glad with a Keen Kutter Carving Set.

The steel in the Keen Kutter Carving Knife will stand up under the constant sharpening and take an edge that will glide through the flesh of the festive bird in a manner that makes serving a delight.

Keen Kutter Tableware makes another always acceptable gift. We suggest that you inspect these goods at the dealer's, early, in order to find his selection at its fullest point.

KEEN KUTTER Safety Razor

The very one he's always wanted

No. KJ-10 $1

Every man knows that Keen Kutter stands for the very highest quality and reputation. Keen Kutter Safety Razors are scientifically adjusted for right shaving. The blades are flawless, tempered-to-last, and insure a clean, easy shave. It's guaranteed, of course, to satisfy or money refunded.

No. KJ-10 Keen Kutter Safety Razor and extra package of blades, $1.00.

No. KJ-107 Keen Kutter Safety Razor, package of blades and Keen Kutter Automatic Stropper in Green Karatol plush lined case, $2.50.

Other sets also.

* * *

Give the Boy a *real* knife—a

KEEN KUTTER Pocket Knife

You'll hear a whoop of delight when he finds the name "Keen Kutter" on the blade. He knows Keen Kutters are top notch in quality.

Keen Kutter Knives take a razor edge and hold their sharpness for an almost incredibly long time.

You'll be surprised to find how reasonable Keen Kutter knives are when you visit your dealer. Prices 25 cents to $25—dandies at $1—satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

This cabinet, K-9, would make a magnificent gift for the man of your house; complete with 43 tools, $40.00

KEEN KUTTER Tool Cabinet

The gift that makes Xmas last the year 'round

Here's the gift that will make your husband smile like a school boy—a gift that will make Christmas, 1916, long remembered for son or brother.

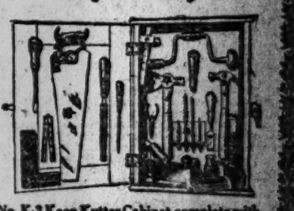
For nearly half a century Keen Kutter has stood for highest quality, yet these sets cost little more than ones of unknown quality. Priced as low as $10.00, $17.50 and up to $135.

Most dealers carry Keen Kutter Tools. Any dealer will gladly get them for you. Satisfaction always guaranteed or money refunded.

Both necessity and gift

Every home has repair jobs for the man. Shelves to fix, storm and screen doors to hang, sticking windows to loosen, weather stripping to adjust—a thousand-and-one things where tools are needed. If good tools are handy the work is real pleasure. Keen Kutter Tools fill an economical need. In addition to making a most efficient gift—they're the tools the expert workmen use.

Good tools help make boys manly



No. K-3 Keen Kutter Cabinet complete with 19 highest grade tools, $17.50. Good enough for most men. A magnificent gift for the boy

The gift of a Keen Kutter Tool Cabinet will not only fill your boy brim full of happiness, but will provide a wholesome outlet for excess energy, encourage the acquiring of skill with tools, make the boy a real help when things need fixing. Booklet No. 397 of Tool Cabinets mailed on request.

Satisfaction always guaranteed

Keen Kutter Cutlery and Tools are sold in every city in the country and in most all towns and villages. You can't go wrong in giving Keen Kutter goods—they're guaranteed to satisfy or money refunded.

Booklets giving full information on any of above articles gladly mailed on request.

Simmons Hardware Company
Manufacturers and Distributers
St. Louis New York Philadelphia Toledo Minneapolis Sioux City Wichita

John Wanamaker
Gimbel Brothers
The H. & D. Folsom Arms Company, 314 Broadway
Leo Lewis, 2862 Webster Avenue
E. A. Briggs, 131 West 125th Street
J. Scheman, 423 6th Avenue
Economical Tire & Supply Co., 1932 Broadway
A. Porter, 2656 8th Avenue
L. Gonsky, 409 Amsterdam Avenue
M. Weiss, 97 Amsterdam Avenue

E. C. SIMMONS KEEN KUTTER CUTLERY TOOLS **KEEN KUTTER** CUTLERY AND TOOLS

GOVERNMENT TO BUY WIRELESS STATIONS

Bill Being Framed to Affect All Those Communicating with Vessels at Sea.

TO DO COMMERCIAL WORK

No Company of Which Foreigners Own More Than One-third Will Receive a License.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Stronger Government control of radio communications is contemplated in the draft of a new radio act to be submitted to Congress, and which has just been completed by a board consisting of members from all the executive departments of the Government.

The bill, which was prepared by the inter-departmental board at the request of President Wilson, is not so drastic a measure as military and naval experts consider essential from the standpoint of national defense, but, in the milder form in which it has been drafted, it makes an important stride in the direction of complete Government ownership and control over all high-powered radio stations in the country and its insular possessions.

Some of the basic features of the new radio bill, which is to supplant, supplement and strengthen the existing Federal law, are:

First—It sugests Government ownership of all radio stations in the United States that communicate with ships at sea.

Second—It is drafted so as not to force the present owners of these stations to part with them, but merely permits the Government to buy all such stations which their present owners are willing to sell to the Government.

Third—It provides that hereafter all Government radio stations shall accept commercial messages.

Fourth—It provides that no license to do business shall hereafter be granted to an alien company or to any company in which more than one-third of its capital stock is owned by aliens.

The new bill was drafted by an interdepartmental committee on which every executive department of the Government had representation. Commander David W. Todd, U. S. N., Director of Naval Communications, is Chairman of the committee, which has been working quietly for the last few months considering the radio situation as affected by developments since the beginning of the European war. Interference with naval and other Government radio communication has impaired the efficiency of those services, and the Federal experts are contending that this will continue until the Government is vested with strong control over all radio communication.

If these experts had their way legislation would be enacted calling for the acquisition by the Government of all high-powered radio stations in this country before too many of them have been established to make the cost of their purchase run up into higher figures. The bill just drafted, and which is ready to be submitted within a few days for consideration in a Cabinet meeting before it is sent to Congress as an Administration measure, is considered a "mild" one by those who framed it. It is considered "mild" because it does not provide for the compulsory acquisition by the Government of those commercial radio stations it does not now possess.

Nevertheless, it is a Government radio ownership measure in the sense that it suggests the purchase of all stations that communicate with ships at sea, which means all high-power stations. But under the terms of the bill these commercial stations may only be acquired when their owners are willing to sell them to the Government.

Under the provisions designed to prevent the further establishment in America of foreign wireless stations, the German stations at Sayville and Tuckerton, now operated by the Federal Government, would have to be disposed of to companies which are at least two-thirds American, or might be sold to the Government. After the war the question of the status of Sayville and Tuckerton would naturally come up for consideration.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PROPOSED IN FRANCE

Renaudel, Socialist, Urges a Combined Parliament to do Away With Red Tape.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Convocation of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in a national assembly is proposed in a resolution introduced in the Chamber by Pierre Renaudel, Socialist leader, who for some time has been in the Government majority. The speech of M. Renaudel during the interpellations was to the effect that nothing but a national assembly could meet the exigencies of the situation.

This is the first formal move in the direction of a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament, although much attention has been given to the plan.

"It would break up obstructive routine and red tape," said M. Renaudel, "and enable the Government to procure prompt enactment of important and grave measures necessitated by the state of war."

The resolution which he introduced follows:

"That in time of war the two houses meet together in a National Assembly, and that the two houses organize legislative and parliamentary work during the war."

The bill under which the Government will obtain summary powers to suppress the liquor trade and carry out other drastic measures by receiving power to deal by decrees with matters concerning the national defense, brought about a lively discussion in the chamber today. Some of the Deputies asserted that they saw in the bill the establishment of a dictatorship, while others declared that its provisions denoted an infringement of the privileges of Parliament.

Premier Briand defended the measure as particularly necessary for dealing, in case of urgency, with situations such as civil requisitioning in order to prevent speculation in food and also to deal with other subjects, such as the prohibition of the sale of alcohol. The proposed measure, the Premier said, was similar to measures adopted in other countries.

Pierre Laval, referring to the civic troubles before the war, provoked among the Socialists a spirited discussion. M. Bedouce, unified socialist, evoked much applause by declaring during this discussion: "At the present time we are not thinking of the past, but only of the defense of the country."

The measure was finally referred to a special committee.

Albert Metin, General Budget Reporter of the Chamber, and formerly Minister of Labor, has been appointed Under Secretary of Finance. M. Metin and the other Under Secretaries will not attend Cabinet meetings. The Government will appoint shortly a number of technical assistants drawn from the ranks of acknowledged experts.

NO CHRISTMAS EVE NEWS.

British Press Bureau to Suspend Operations for a Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is announced that no news will be issued by the Press Bureau between 3 P. M. on Dec. 24 and 3 P. M. on Christmas Day.

The Lord & Taylor Book Shop

As this Shop never experienced a Christmas season before, it is surprised to see the sales double up day by day. But so far we have maintained book stock and service. Our people really know books.

Conducted by Doubleday Page & Company

Lost.
See Advertisements on Last Page.

Christmas Furs At All Prices

Because we have established ourselves as "America's Leading Furriers" does not mean that we present *only* the highest in price.

If you intend to invest $50, $75 or $100 in a gift of furs, you will find here a choice most unusual—in consonance with the position in the fur industry occupied by this house.

If your investment contemplates a larger amount—up to $20,000—this house will naturally suggest itself.

Men's fur lined coats, $75 to $700.

Not on Fifth Avenue

H. JAECKEL & SONS INC.
16 West 32nd Street
America's Leading Furriers

CAMMEYER

STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT
6TH AVE. AT 20TH ST.

Men's Waterproof Shoes

Guaranteed Waterproof or Money Refunded

As Illustrated **$8.50**

SANTA CLAUS
Santa Claus is here to stay until Christmas with Presents for Boys and Girls

All styles carried at our 6th Ave. at 20th Street Store—also sold at our NEWARK BRANCH—645-649 Broad St.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

PARTICULARLY To MEN Who Have Never Bought Clothing in the

BARGAIN SUBWAY

(Just downstairs at Broadway and 33d St.)

We extend this invitation to attend and take advantage of this special sale of

Men's Overcoats and Suits at $12

$12

Our patrons who bought at our previous sales, well satisfied, will, of course, come. But we want more men to realize the exceptionally good overcoats and suits that can be bought in the Bargain Subway at very low prices—in this sale, at $12.

Winter is Here—A Good, Warm Overcoat, (Suit, too, perhaps), is Needed —This is Your Opportunity to Get It.

A large assortment, comprising newest and smartest styles, well tailored throughout, thus assuring perfect fit and long wear.

Men's and Young Men's
Winter Suits
Sizes 34 to 46
Specially Priced for This Sale Only
Black Unfinished Worsteds,
Cassimeres,
Plain Worsteds,
Many Soft Stripe Fabrics,
Checks, Plaids, Fancy Mixtures.

The Models:

New 3-button model—Soft, rolling lapels; with plain and newest pockets.

New conservative modes with plain lapels and plain pockets.

Styles and fabrics for men of all inclinations, from the most ultra to the most conservative, are included in this splendid assortment of Winter Suits.

Extra Space
Extra Salesmen
Quick Service

Men's and Young Men's
Winter Overcoats
Sizes 34 to 44
Specially Priced for This Sale Only
Green and Gray effects,
Heavy Shaggy Cheviots,
Oxford Gray,
Brown and Gray Mixtures,
Brown Plaids,
Heavy Rough Oxford Gray Cassimeres.
Guaranteed Skinner satin body and sleeve linings; all seams piped with Skinner satin; hand-worked buttonholes; hand-felled collars.

The Models:

New Belted Back model—One of the most distinguished of recent creations. Semi-fitting, with or without velvet collar.

New Double-Breasted Box Back model. Chesterfield model; velvet collar; plain, easy backs; serge lined.

GIMBEL Subway Stores, Balcony

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

On Saturday, December 16th

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

Offering the Most Remarkable Values of the Season in

Men's Winter Overcoats

Of Genuine Imported and Fine Domestic Overcoatings

28.50 and 33.00

Regularly 35.00 to 45.00

A late purchase made within the past few days has secured for us what are unquestionably the strongest values offered in Men's Overcoats this season.

—The man who has been wearing a Fall or Spring weight coat should avail himself of this extraordinary opportunity to obtain a handsome *Winter-weight* coat at a great saving—

—The man who already has a Winter Overcoat should see *these* coats to get an idea of the strong values offered in our new Men's Clothing section—

—The wise man who contemplates the purchase of a new dress coat for the holiday festivities or a warm coat for January and February weather, will anticipate his needs to-day and secure the greatest value obtainable for his money.

Chesterfields **Town Ulsters** **Storm Ulsters** **Slip-ons** **Raglans**
Ulsterettes with inverted plait back
Single and Double-breasted Form-fitting Dress Coats

Tailored of Imported Overcoatings from such famous Woolen manufacturers as:
Crombies ***O'Brien*** ***Carr*** ***Cresswell*** ***Ballygarvey*** ***Gipson & Lemgair***
and fabrics from the finest Woolen Mills in America.

Meltons, Kerseys, Tweeds, Friezes, Boucles, Montagnas, rough mixtures and soft-finish Velours—in Black, Oxford, Gray, Brown and handsome Plaid mixtures.

EVERY MAN'S SIZE FROM 34 TO 46 IS OBTAINABLE TO-DAY

MEN'S CLOTHING—Fifth Floor

NOTE—*Gift Certificates, exchangeable for merchandise in any Department, are now on sale throughout the store.*

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

MEMBERS OF THE SAVE NEW YORK MOVEMENT

TODAY

An Important Reduction Sale

of

Men's Winter Overcoats

Special Oxford Kerseys and Worsteds—Heavy and long ulster coats of rough, shaggy coatings. Pinch-back models of plain and fancy materials—All other discontinued lines are included.

To Close **22.50** *Value $26.50, $30.00*

Silk Lined Dress Coats
Very fine grades of black or the darkest Oxford greys. Fine qualities of smooth finished materials, Chesterfield styles.
To **22.50** Close
Values $26.50 and $30.00

Men's Gabardine Rain Coats
Diagonal weaves of the new two-tone mixtures. Mostly the comfortable raglan styles, with collars that are convertible.
Special **18.50** Value

A Splendid Xmas Gift
100 Superior Plush Automobile Robes
Our entire stock of these popular robes has been marked at prices that are exceedingly attractive and much under the prevailing prices of today. Assortments are very large and there are many good colorings that are totally different from the ordinary kinds.
Real values are $15.00, $20.00, $30.00, $35.00 and $55.00
On Sale Now at **12.50, 16.50, 22.50, 30.00 & 45.00**

Men's
Scotch Wool
Knitted Mufflers
A special lot just received by parcels post through our foreign office.
Exceptionally fine soft wool Scarfs of Cashmere, Vicuna and Scotch yarns.
Specially Priced
2.00 to 4.50

Men's
Fine Imported
House Robes
Flannel, Terry, Camel's Hair, Vicuna, Scotch Wool and Silk.
Plain Twilled Silk Robes. 25.00
Newest Fancy Silks. 28.00
Novelty Striped Silk—Unlined. 38.00
Heavy Lined Silk Robes. 38.00
Heavy Silk Trimmed and Lined. 48.00
Persian Silk Quilted Lining. 58.00

2,000
Men's Xmas Scarfs
GROUP I.—Extra Sized Four-in-hands in large assortments of plain colored, novelty and striped silks—all new this season.
Value $1.00 each
60 cents
3 for 1.75; 6 for 3.45
GROUP II.—Unusually rich effects in satins and handsome silks, including exclusive designs.
Value $1.50, $2.00
1.00
3 for 2.85; 6 for 5.50

CITY IN SNOW'S GRIP; WORST IN 26 YEARS

Surface Traffic Paralyzed—Subway and Elevated See Most Serious Jam in History.

STREET CLEANING DELAYED

Commissioner Finds Few Laborers Out of Work and Takes On Hundreds of College Boys.

New York was buried under a foot of snow yesterday that stuck and froze as the mercury dropped like war stocks after a peace rumor. The flakes began to fall at 5 o'clock in the morning and by noon the city, from above, was beautiful in its first Winter dress, but ugly to the man in the street who fought his blinded way through slowly freezing slush or slipped over icy sidewalks, while horses, drivers, trucks, automobiles, carriages, wagons, carts, street cleaners, policemen, and pedestrians struggled in the confused highways.

The members of the Board of Estimate, looking from the windows of their meeting room in the City Hall, approved an issue of $400,000 special revenue bonds for snow removal in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, $10,000 for Queens, and $500 for Richmond. Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston estimated that it would cost $500,000 to clean the city entirely of the snow that fell yesterday.

According to the Weather Bureau observer at the Battery, the snow stopped falling at 8:40 o'clock last evening, with a total for the storm of somewhere between eleven and twelve inches. The fall was the greatest in any day since Dec. 26-27, 1880, when fourteen inches of snow fell in twenty-four hours. There have been few Decembers which have seen as much snow in thirty-one days as fell yesterday between morning and evening. The great blizzard of March, 1888, showed only twenty inches for the whole three days during which the storm continued.

Coming as it did in daylight hours, when ships and vehicles and people had to move almost blindly, the storm seriously disarranged the city's routine. The day's record for accidents was high, traffic was blocked repeatedly at the busiest corners, and more than a dozen incoming ships were held up outside the harbor.

In its work of snow removal the Street Cleaning Department was hampered because of the labor shortage. So far as snow plows, shovels, carts, and other devices were concerned, Commissioner Fetherston was adequately prepared, but his efforts to provide men were only partly successful. The workers simply were not to be had.

Valuable help came from an unexpected source in the afternoon, however. Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, President of City College, telephoned that he had 2,000 students who wanted jobs as snow removers. The Commissioner jumped to engage them and as many more as the college could contribute. He then called up Columbia and New York University and received promises of hundreds of students who wanted to earn a few dollars. All were instructed to report for an eight-hour shift at 11 o'clock last night, and it was estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 began work at that time.

The heaviest work of snow fighting was begun yesterday afternoon by the 146 snow plows owned by the department. These are 10-foot blades attached to the fronts of chartered motor trucks and pushed through the snow. They pile great drifts at the roadside, whence it is removed in carts.

All of the thousands who found it impossible to use surface cars because of the snow, piled into subway and elevated stations, increasing the traffic above and below the surface until the usual rush-hour congestion was made to look like comfortable travel by comparison. Many persons had to wait in packed stations while train after train went by, and those who found themselves even a few feet from car exits when they reached their stations found it impossible to get out.

The hindrance to surface car service was increased by the use of car tracks by vehicles, according to a statement issued last night by Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company.

"Conditions for street car traffic," said the statement, "are worse than at any time in the city's history. This is due to use of tracks by all manner of vehicles. The New York Railways Company has undertaken a study of the situation to find some means of relief. Today's snow merely emphasized the problem with which the company for months has been contending, and it is making extra effort to meet the emergency. Fifty-seven sweepers were at work today.

"Investigations by the company's officials show an unusual obstruction of streets by subway and sewer excavations, repaving, and building construction, &c. On twelve streets served by surface lines no fewer than 126 obstructions have been counted which divert traffic from the roadway to the car tracks.

"Along Seventh Avenue and lower Broadway the congestion has been worse. In many places practically all traffic has been forced to use the car tracks. The growing use of automobiles also adds to the difficulty, and parking in narrow streets forces other vehicles to turn to the tracks. In Thirty-fourth Street in the afternoon practically the entire roadway is blocked by waiting automobiles. In addition to the line of taxicabs along the curb, there is a second line outside, forcing all moving vehicles to use the car tracks as a roadway."

The statement gave a list of 117 street sections in Manhattan where, according to the railway company, there were obstructions yesterday.

Traffic on the Bronx division of the subway was spasmodic and interrupted between 7 and 8 o'clock last night. it took an express train a full hour to go from 135th Street to Ninety-sixth. All other trains on that division had similar experiences.

The snowfall in the suburbs was heavy, and travelers suffered many difficulties. The railroad companies had a hard time keeping trains moving, and thousands of commuters were late for dinner.

NO INCREASE IN COAL PRICES.

But Burns Bros. Say Storm May Cause an Advance.

Frank Burns of Burns Brothers, the largest retail coal dealers in the city, said yesterday that the snowstorm had not so far affected the price of coal, which is now $7.75 a ton at wholesale, but that the movement of coal from the mines had been checked by the storm, so that the price would probably be higher today in consequence.

"It is possible that we may get through the storm without any rise in price," he said, "but I am afraid that the wholesale price will take a jump in the morning. If the storm continues it may go higher. In the case of an ordinary snowstorm, it usually takes two or three days for the transportation of coal to return to normal."

Frank M. Swacker, the Deputy United States Attorney General, who is in charge of the coal investigation, continued yesterday to prepare his case for presentation to the Federal Grand Jury when its sessions are resumed next week. It is reported that the investigation is now directed toward large independent coal concerns and speculators, who are accused of forcing prices up to $13 a ton several weeks ago, when they appeared to have a "corner" in the immediate supply of coal not tied up by contracts.

WAGE RISE FOR TAILORS.

Due to Higher Cost of Living—Manufacturers Ignore Union.

A general wage increase in the clothing industry, ranging from $2 a week to cutters to 10 per cent. to other employes, was announced yesterday by the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, which has been fighting a strike of 60,000 garment workers. The increase, according to Mayer Schoenfeld, labor adjuster for the manufacturers, was due to the increased cost of living, and in the announcement of the rise no mention was made of the union demands.

The manufacturers, it was said, after a meeting of their Strike Committee yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Central Hotel, had decided not to deal with the union, so that prospects of an early settlement of the strike did not seem much brighter.

Announcement of the wage increase was made in two letters, one to the association members and the other to the coat, pants, and vest contractors.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Start your dinner right with

Club Cocktails

They harmonize with hospitality and never vary from good taste.

PUPILS GIVE COAL FOR POOR.

Bring a Lump Each at Two Schools —Movement Expected to Spread.

A new plan to solve the problem of supplying coal for impoverished families was begun yesterday when the 3,900 pupils attending Public School 34, at Broome and Willard Streets, and 110, at Broome and Cannon Streets, were asked to bring one lump of coal each and deposit it in barrels for distribution later. In this way sixty-five large pails of coal were obtained. The plan has worked out so successfully that it will be taken up Monday by Public School 188, at Manhattan and Houston Streets, where there are 4,500 pupils, and other schools will be asked to join the movement.

The scheme was suggested first at a meeting of the Parents' Association of Public School 34 on Thursday afternoon by Louis Zeltner, a member of the Executive Board. He had figured out that if each of the 1,900 pupils contributed one lump of coal there would be enough, without working any hardship to the contributors, to supply many of the pallfuls which retail for 15 cents or more on the east side. Miss Alma A. Lockwood and Miss Frances Maloney, teachers, took charge of the scheme and the announcement was made to the pupils. They were enthusiastic.

News of the plan reached Miss A. E. Simpson, Principal of Public School 110, and she made an announcement to the pupils just before the noon recess. This school has a self government system and Peter O'Neill, Mayor of the boy's section, and Miss Rose Schiffman, Mayor of the girl's section, were put in charge. The contributions of the children when they returned from their luncheons filled five barrels and overflowed into a sixth. Forty pails were filled and under the direction of the two mayors the coal was sent to needy families.

AGED WOMAN'S WILL UPHELD

Mrs. Van Ness's Nieces Get Bulk of $400,000 Estate.

The will of Mrs. Mary L. Van Ness, who died last July, leaving an estate of nearly $400,000, was upheld yesterday by a jury before Surrogate Cohalan, which heard testimony for a week in a suit brought by two nephews of the decedent to break the will. Mrs. Van Ness left the bulk of the estate to her nieces, Mrs. Penelope Luttgen and Mrs. Mary Marshall.

The contestants sought to prove that Mrs. Van Ness was incompetent, and introduced testimony that she danced at the age of 91, and thought her negro butler, to whom she gave $10,000, was her deceased husband. Surrogate Cohalan ruled that no evidence of undue influence had been shown.

FRENCH LIQUOR MEN UPSET.

Consternation Over the War Ban on Alcoholic Beverages.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The decision of the Government to prohibit the consumption during the remainder of the war of alcoholic beverages, except wines and beer, has caused consternation in the liquor trade, although it is but the logical culmination of a series of restrictive measures which have been taken, such as the suppression of absinthe in March, 1915, the doubling of the tax on spirits last June, and the granting to private individuals of the privilege of distilling spirits from the produce of their own lands.

M. Grizard, President of the Saloonkeepers' Federation, and M. Delrose, President of the Provision Dealers' Association, declare the new measure will bring ruin to 880,000 saloonkeepers now mobilized and fighting for their country, and that it will dry up one of the sources of national wealth. On the other side, it is pointed out that, aside from consideration of the health of the people, alcohol is needed urgently in the manufacture of munitions, for which purpose increasing quantities are being imported. The amount expended for this purpose in the present year is about 130,000,000 francs, compared with 30,000,000 francs last year.

M. Riemain, Secretary of the Anti-Alcohol League, says the prohibition measure will not injure the saloonkeepers, but, on the other hand, will benefit them, as they would get small profit with the doubled taxes on spirits, while the sale of wine, beer, cider, tea, and coffee will yield handsome returns. The distillers will lose nothing, M. Riemain contends, as their whole output will be taken for industrial purposes.

Non-Smoking Days in Germany.

Following the suggestion made by a citizen of Breslau, many German cities and towns are having "non-smoking" days, on which the smokers refrain from the use of tobacco and give the money they would have spent for that luxury toward a fund for hospitals and troops in the field. Already more than $250,000 has been raised in this way, a great part of which has been spent for the purchase of tobacco for troops.

Dr. Gregory a Soldier at 70.

German newspapers report that Dr. Casper René Gregory, a native of Philadelphia, and a professor on the theological faculty of the University of Leipsic, celebrated his seventieth birthday at the German front on Nov. 6. Dr. Gregory volunteered as soon as the war began and is now a sergeant.

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Women's High-Grade Winter Suits Reduced to $24 and $30

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Hudson Seal, Near Seal, Mole, Nutria, Kitt Coney, and other fashionable furs.

Almost every fashionable material is represented, in all colors. Sizes range from 34 to 44 and in two models up to 50½ bust. *Fourth Floor*

What Mexico Did For Our Militia

"Every day drives a nail into the coffin of the Hay Federalized Guard Plan," exclaims one of the adverse critics of the National Defense Act which enabled the Federal Government to call out the National Guard of sundry States to do police duty along the Mexican border.

Now, that the militia is being withdrawn, public interest is keenly alive as to what the four months' sojourn has accomplished toward a system of National defense.

THE LITERARY DIGEST for December 16th gives expression, in a very interesting feature-article, to the views held by authoritative military journals, prominent newspapers, and military officers. The article throws a strong light upon the inside workings of the military machine during the Border service and also gives opinions as to the future of the National Guard.

Among the many other articles of equal interest in this number may be mentioned:

Spokesmen for "Demon Rum" Present His Case

This Article Gives the Views of the Liquor Pre ss Upon the Recent Prohibition Victories and Supplements the Case for Prohibition Published in "The Digest" a Few Weeks Ago

The President's Message
Allied Treasury Notes Not Wanted
England Sets Its Naval House in Order
The British Discover "Zeppelin" Secrets
Lack of Fresh Air at Sea
Germany Founds a New Flemish University
New Perils for Authorship
Plays That Catholics Censor
Lloyd-George "The Biggest Man in England"
The Allied Powers Greet the President
Norway's Imbroglio with Germany
What Ails American Munitions-Makers
Another Belgian Tragedy
The Galleries "Cornering" Art
Mr. Sunday Among the Unitarians

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Mandel Phono Co., 61 Delancey St.
International Phono Co., 196 E. Houston.
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Saul Birns, 111 2d Av. (6th St.)
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Columbia Furniture Co., 131 W. 28th.
Mrs. R. Handler, 442 2d Av. (31st St.)
Isaac Farhi, 153 W. 32d St.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, Broadway and 33d St.
Spear & Co., 22 W. 24th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 5th Av. (39th St.)
Casey Bros., 584 10th Av. (41st St.)
Central Piano Co., 139 E. 42d St.
Christman Sons, 703 6th Av. (43d St.)
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A. H. Mayers, 783 Ninth Av. (52d St.)
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Fuller & Bagley, 2106 B'way (74th St.)
O. W. Wuerts, 1513 Third Av. (85th St.)
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ABOVE 96TH STREET.
B'way Phono Shop, 3598 B'way (98th St.)
S. A. Sherman, 2138 Third Av. (116th)
L. Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Patten Grafonola Shop, 53 W. 125th St.
Louis Drezen, 475 Lenox Av. (134th)
Goldberg Furniture & Carpet Co., 148th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 B'way (155th St.)
O. W. Wuerts, 1387 St. Nicholas Av. (180th St.)
YONKERS.
Goldberg Furniture & Carpet Co. 16-18 Warburton Av.
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Goldberg Furniture & Carpet Co., 3251-61 Third Av. (163d St.)
Louis Greenburg, 3291 Third Av. (Wendover Av.)
M. Lascher, 2722 Third Av. (145th St.)
Daniel Cantor, 917 Freeman St.
Wm. J. Hoppe, 471 E. 138th St.
Leftowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St. (Westchester Av.)
Bloch Furn. & Carpet Co., 420 E. Tremont Av.
Panken Co., 2002 Webster Av.
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Av.
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Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Av.
Guarantee Phono Co., 257 Washington.
Thos. Indell, 177 Hudson Av. (Sands St.)
Stultz & Bauer, 63 Flatbush Av.
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B. Slotnick, 762 Manhattan Av. (Meserole Av.)
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M. B. Evans, 739 Flushing Av. (Union)
John A. Schwarz, 838 Broadway (Park Av.)
CENTRAL BROOKLYN.
M. S. Waroshill, 617 Myrtle Av. (Kent Av.)
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Nostrand Music Shop, 768 Nostrand Av. (Lincoln Pl.)
Franklin Phono. Shop, 719 Franklin Av. (Park Pl.)
Mullen Bros., 591 Washington Av. (Atlantic Av.)
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Meyer Konwiser, 237 S. Orange Av.
Nixon Piano Co., 25 New St.
Christian Schmidt Furn. Co., Springfield Av.
H. Friedman, 158 Ferry St.
NEW JERSEY.
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Griffith Piano Co., 238 W. Front St., Plainfield.
Jacob Bros., 207 Harrison Av., Harrison.
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S. Salter, 383 State St., Perth Amboy.
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NEW MOOSE ROUNDUP WITHOUT COLONEL

Recalcitrants Would Combine "Liberals" of All Parties Into New National Organization.

BUT FEAR ROOSEVELT WILES

Think He'd Steal 'Em If He Got a Chance, So He and Perkins Can Come In If Repentant.

The Progressive Party, which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt organized in 1912, practically went out of existence yesterday. Yet with its passing, about forty members of the organization, recalcitrants who had fought tooth and nail against turning the party over to the Republicans at the recent election, met at the Hotel Manhattan and devised ways and means to keep its spirit and principles alive. Whatever its future is it will not be the party which the Colonel organized to meet at Armageddon.

Neither the Colonel nor George W. Perkins is to have any say in the rebirth that is expected to take place. That renascence is scheduled for Washington's Birthday in St. Louis, and only the men who refused to follow the Colonel's leadership during the last campaign will have any voice in the matter. That is, unless the Colonel, Mr. Perkins, and others see a new light and be willing to abjure the blandishments of the Republican leaders. In this event the Colonel and his followers will be welcomed back, but if they accept it will have to be in the capacity of humble followers.

It was said that thirty-six States were represented at yesterday's meeting. Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, acting Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, presided. Resolutions were adopted reiterating the principles of the 1912 platform and demanding that there be no compromise with any party not strongly asserting its adherence to progressive principles. Such phrases as reincarnation, the new liberal spirit, and a new sense of party independence with the Progressive Party as a working national organization were used freely and sounded the keynote of what, it is hoped, may be a new force in American politics.

The meeting was in the nature of an answer to the demands for recognition of the Hughes Progressives who met in Chicago recently, and it represented the Committee of Fifteen, which was appointed at the Indianapolis conference last September to take up the matter of meeting with the progressive elements of the Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Socialist Labor, Prohibition, Women's, and Labor Parties for a sort of general team-work policy. If yesterday's program be carried out, the "liberal" element in all these parties will be invited to get together and form a brand-new progressive party. Even the name "liberal" appealed to most of those present as being the representative name to be used.

Among those present were Mr. Hale, Robert H. Elder of Brooklyn; Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hopkins, J. M. McCormick of Dallas, Texas; L. H. Frieschmann of Hartford, Conn.; Frank B. Pope and W. H. Nichols of Birmingham; Dr. Edward M. Harris of Providence; W. P. Boland of Scranton; H. A. Bomberger and J. C. Parker of Philadelphia; C. R. Moore, Harrison Deyo, Ferdinand Pecora, Fred M. Williams, and Michael Schnap of New York; George D. Chenowelth of Woodbury, N. J.; Eugene Conklin of Blairstown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Clark Millen of Newark, N. J.; W. B. McDaniel of Suffolk County, and Thomas F. Larkin, Dr. Oscar Lamberger, and John T. Rosengren of Brooklyn.

CANFIELD LEFT $841,485.

Executor Reports Total of $1,205,760, with $364,275 Debts.

Richard Canfield left a total estate of $1,205,760, according to an accounting filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by Luke Vincent Lockwood, the executor. Mr. Lockwood reported that he now had on hand $841,485. He paid $311,877 to creditors, of which $222,000 was to Chandler Bros., brokers, for the amount due on the decedent's account.

Various expenses have increased the total amount paid out to $364,275.

Hospital Must Pay Taxes.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the Manhattan Maternity Hospital, in East Sixtieth Street, must pay taxes on its real estate from 1902 to 1907 because Moses Taylor, who established the hospital with a fund of $200,000 left by his father, Henry A. C. Taylor, kept title in the property in his own name instead of transferring it to the hospital corporation.

RYZON Corn Bread

Mix 1 level tablespoon butter with 2 tablespoons sugar to a light cream, add 1 yolk of egg, stir well and add the 2nd yolk of egg, beat the whites very stiff, add them with 1 level cup of corn meal, 1 level cup of wheat flour, 3 level teaspoons RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, and 1 cup of milk.

Mix lightly together, until all is well mixed, then pour into a buttered and floured shallow baking pan, bake in medium oven 15 minutes or till done.

10c, 18c and 35c

The baking knowledge of 10,000 women and many famous cooking experts made the new *RYZON Baking Book*. Edited by Marion Harris Neil, illustrated in colors, the *RYZON Baking Book* is the first complete manual of baking powder baking. Although priced at $1.00, you can get a *RYZON Baking Book* by using RYZON. Ask your grocer.

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With RYZON you will make better corn bread, muffins and other corn meal products than you have ever been able to make before.

RYZON
THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

RYZON is made with a new and better phosphate. Man *must* have phosphate in his food.

Every household should have a jar of

Resinol

to help skin troubles

Minor skin troubles—bits of rash or redness—so easily developed into serious stubborn affection, that every homemaker should have Resinol Ointment on hand to check them before they get the upper hand. We recommend Resinol for *this* with the utmost confidence because of its harmless ingredients and its success in treating many serious skin diseases.

Resinol Ointment is an excellent healing dressing, too, for chafings, burns and stubborn little sores. *Doctors prescribe it.* Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 7-N, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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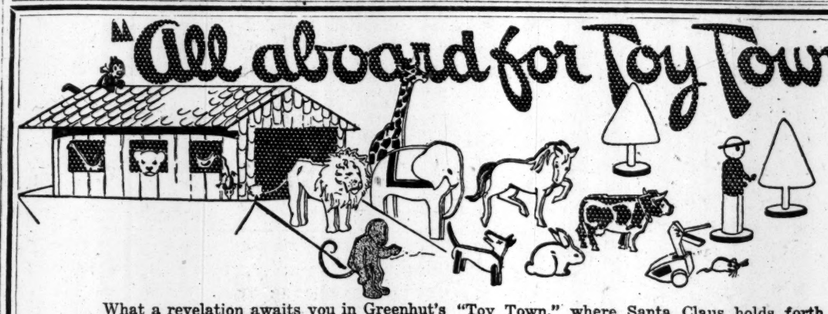

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These last few shopping days before Christmas will surely be incomplete without a visit in behalf of the eagerly expectant youngsters who are anticipating a call from their patron saint.

And there isn't a kiddie whose tastes cannot be gratified, nor an oldster whose infancy and youth cannot be renewed by a trip to the third floor of "The Big Store."

Come—and as early in the day as you can,—for the hours during which you can do your Christmas shopping are numbered.

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More than ever this year, thoughtful people are centering their attention upon gifts of practical utility,—presents that have something more than mere beauty to recommend them.

Such Christmas remembrances are here by the thousand. There are things in EVERY DEPARTMENT OF GREENHUT'S which come under this heading,—things for personal use in JEWELRY, SILVER, HANDKERCHIEFS; IN ARTICLES OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WEAR, IN THE SHOE DEPARTMENT, IN LEATHER GOODS, IN SMOKERS' SUPPLIES, IN FURNITURE AND ARTICLES FOR THE HOME.

No one can possibly be disappointed at the showing made by Greenhut's this year. Ascertain the recipient's taste, need or expectation, and WHAT YOU WANT IS HERE, and it represents now, as ever: "BETTER GOODS FOR THE SAME MONEY OR THE SAME GOODS FOR LESS MONEY THAN ELSEWHERE."

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OVER A MILLION AND A HALF LINES GAINED.

From January 1st to November 30th The New York Times published 10,461,531 agate lines of advertisements, a gain of 1,682,085 lines over the corresponding period last year, and, deducting help and situation wanted advertisements, a greater volume than any other New York newspaper.

MAYORS MAY ADVISE FOOD DICTATORSHIPS

Discuss, in Secret Session, Plan to Invoke Eminent Domain in Seizing Supplies.

INDORSE THE EGG BOYCOTT

Also Seek Basis for Co-operation of Cities of the State in Obtaining Improved Market Laws.

The question of using the eminent domain powers of the Federal Government, the States, and municipalities in order, in time of threatened famine or other emergency, to seize and distribute food, compensating the owners later, was discussed at the meeting of the Committee of the State Conference of Mayors and other city officials at the City Hall yesterday.

A recommendation will be made on this and other subjects at the next meeting of the committee to be held on Jan. 4 at Schenectady. An agreement was reached at the meeting, which was secret, that the New York City administration and the up-State municipal authorities should try to agree on a program of food legislation so that beneficial laws on marketing, transportation of food, cold storage, municipal abbatoirs, and other subjects should not be lost by reason of any clash between New York City and up-State interests.

Indorsement was given the boycott on eggs and other boycotts to be attempted later under the leadership of Commissioner Hartigan, the Conference of Mayors, the Housewives' League, and other organizations.

Speakers emphasized the necessity of keeping the organization non-partisan, and a step toward this was taken in the election of George R. Lunn, Mayor of Schenectady and now Congressman-elect, formerly a Socialist, and in his last campaign supported by Democrats, Progressives, and Independents.

Other Mayors who attended the conference were Cornelius F. Burns of Troy, Daniel W. Wilbur of Poughkeepsie, W. K. Stone of Syracuse, and Joseph W. Stevens of Albany. Frank M. Swacker, Deputy United States Attorney General in charge of the food inquiry of this district, attended the meeting at the request of the United States Attorney General. Others at the meeting were George W. Perkins and Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures.

EGG ORDER TO BE FOUGHT.

Mercantile Exchange Seeks Injunction—Dillon Charges "Slush Fund."

Lawyers for the Mercantile Exchange will start injunction suits on Monday or Tuesday to restrain Commissioner J. J. Dillon from taking steps to enforce his order for the individual stamping of eggs in cold storage, on the ground that the order exceeds his jurisdiction. District Attorney Swann said yesterday he would take no steps against the violators of the order until the Supreme Court had, in the proposed test case, passed judgment on Commissioner Dillon's authority. Evidence against twelve more jobbers charged with violating the order was submitted by Commissioner Dillon to the District Attorney yesterday.

Commissioner Dillon charged that a "slush fund" was being raised by wholesale dairy produce merchants to defeat proposed legislation. He based this on a circular being distributed among produce men, a copy of which had come into his possession. It read:

"The undersigned hereby subscribes the sum of ——— to be raised for a campaign of publicity in order that there may be correct knowledge on the part of the public as to the real reasons for the present high cost of living and to combat and show the folly of many proposed legislative remedies. Schemes are being suggested and laws are proposed to be enacted which would result in destruction to business generally and to the community itself. These laws must be fought and the public enlightened. The Legislature meets Jan. 1. Prompt action is necessary."

Contributions, the circular added, might be sent to any of the four named: Charles F. Droste of Droste & Snyder of 177 Duane Street, William V. Martin of 307 Greenwich Street, Ira C. Barnes of the Fox River Butter Company of 78 Hudson Street, and S. M. Barber of First Avenue and 103d Street.

"The purpose of the fund," Mr. Barnes said, "is to fight 'crazy bills,' many of which have been proposed already. There will be a flood of 'crazy bills' on the food question at Albany, and we need to be properly represented in opposition to them."

TRADE DELEGATE TO RUSSIA.

E. C. Porter Will Tour Country for Makers of American Goods.

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, with offices at 60 Broadway, announced yesterday that with a view to laying the foundation for a big American trade drive in Russia after the cessation of hostilities, and at the invitation of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce of Moscow, it had appointed its Executive Secretary, E. C. Porter, as a special delegate to confer with Russian commercial organizations and business men.

Mr. Porter, who formerly was head of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will sail early in January, and remain for at least two months, visiting important Russian industrial centres

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Marimba Band,

MAIN DINING ROOM, 7 P. M.
New Year's Eve will be celebrated on Monday, January 1, 1917.

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John Masefield's Magnificent Story
GALLIPOLI, is also ready now. It's "a splendid tale of bravery splendidly told—a miniature epic." *Illustrated*, $1.25

Edgar Lee Masters' Remarkable Book
The New Illustrated Edition with New Poems
SPOON RIVER ANTHOLOGY. Now illustrated by Oliver Herford. Mr. Herford's pictures are as unique and powerful as the unusual poems they illustrate. *Cloth*, $2.00. *Leather*, $2.50

Mr. Masters' Volume of New Poems
THE GREAT VALLEY, is now ready. The St. Louis Mirror in an early review calls it "a book of passion, color and music." *Cloth*, $1.50. *Leather*, $1.75

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SECRET TRAILS. Exciting animal stories and tales of the great out-of-doors. *Ill.*, $1.35

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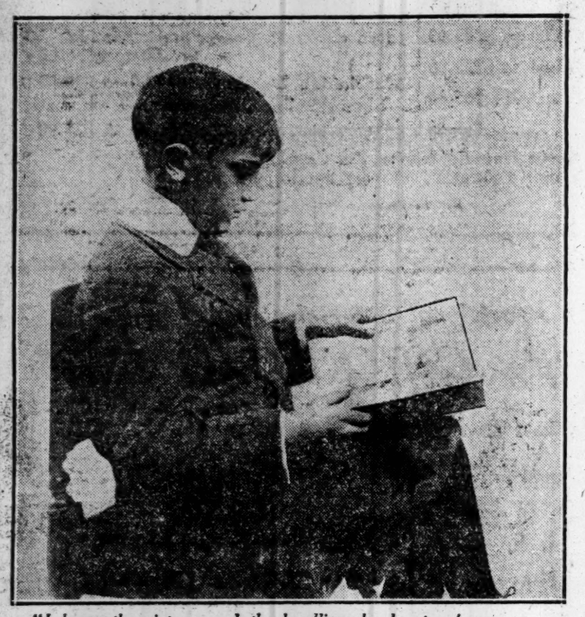

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Gertrude Buck

Gertrude Buck, Ph.D., a graduate of the University of Michigan, has been a beloved member of the English faculty of Vassar College for many years. In addition to her constructive work in creating a taste for good literature among her students, she has published a number of books and magazine articles. As she points out in her new volume, literary criticism has meant anything from an English teacher's red ink on a pupil's theme to anecdotes concerning Johnson's tea and the love affairs of Shelley.

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EDUCATORS DEPLORE THE LITERACY TEST

Call Immigrant Bill, as Passed by Senate, a Detriment to the Country.

UNSKILLED LABOR NEEDED

Max J. Kohler Says Modification of House Measure Was Not Satisfactory.

The passage by the Senate of the Immigration bill, with the literacy test, is very likely to work serious hardships for this country, if it becomes a law, according to persons who have opposed this restrictive feature. Those interviewed yesterday were united in saying that the bill was against the best interests of the country as well as unfortunate for Europeans who might seek a refuge here from religious and political persecution.

"I think the passage of the Immigration bill with the literacy clause would be very unfortunate and detrimental to the best interests of this country," said Max J. Kohler, attorney, who has appeared before Congress to oppose the measure, and has written extensively on the subject. "The country particularly needs the immigrants who have been deprived by conditions abroad of opportunity for book-learning, because they can be relied upon to do the normal labor which our country requires, working on our farms and in our mines, excavating for our buildings, and the like.

"During the last normal year of immigration before the war which ended June 30, 1914, there were upward of 902,000 farmers and farm laborers who came over here out of a total of 1,218,000 immigrants, and in addition to these there were 320,000 representing the wives and children of these farmers. The illiteracy was particularly great among those.

"It is true that exemption of victims of religious persecution in the bill was designed to exempt particularly Armenians and Russian and Rumanian Jews, but unfortunately the Senate, at the last moment, modified even that provision in the House bill, so as to make it unduly complicated and unsatisfactory from an administrative point of view."

Professor Vittorio Racca of New York University, formerly Professor of Economics at the University of Rome, said: "My idea is that as a general measure in normal times it would be a mistake for the United States to pass such a measure, but now it is even a greater mistake because in this country there is such a great lack of unskilled labor. This is indicated amply today when we are hit by a snowstorm and have not enough laborers to clear our streets.

"There is a great scarcity of unskilled labor for railroad and other construction work. If America shuts out cheap labor indefinitely the condition will be like a building without a foundation. The United States already has adequate means to prevent undesirable aliens and paupers from coming to this country. However, I think there will not be a great tide of immigration after the war. Europeans will be set to work generally at reconstruction."

Louis Marshall said he was as strongly as ever opposed to the literacy test, but preferred not to discuss it in view of the fact that there was to be a conference committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate to deal with this question.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $5 from "Anonymous" for the After Care of Infantile Paralysis.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE WILL CHARGE FANS MORE AND PAY PLAYERS LESS

TO INCREASE PRICE OF BLEACHER SEATS

National League Decides to Tax Fans Fifty Cents, Except for a Small Section.

TO CUT PLAYERS' SALARIES

A General Retrenchment Policy Adopted—New Contracts Not Accepted—New Draft Proposed.

The high cost of promoting baseball received a broadside from the National League club owners at their meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday and next season there is not only going to be a wholesale cut in players' salaries throughout the league, but the bleacher seats at the ball parks—the 25-cent seats—are going to be reduced to a "minimum." The club owners would like to do away with the 25-cent seats entirely, but in the cities where they have been an established thing for years it will have to be done gradually. In New York and Brooklyn the 25-cent seats have been reduced to a few hundred.

In cities like Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, there are more than 5,000 of these 25-cent seats. At least two-thirds of these will be boosted to 50 cents next season, and it was stated by some of the club owners that in another year there would be no 25-cent seats at all. President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club proposed the motion to reduce the 25-cent seats to "a minimum," and it was strongly favored by all the club owners.

The bleacher baseball fan—that dyed-in-the-wool individual of fanatical moods, who is as old and famous as the game itself—is one of the last to be touched by the high cost of baseball, but it has finally reached him. Generations of bleacher fans, who have become accustomed to deposit their two bits for a seat in the broiling sun, will receive the tidings with a pang of regret. President Ebbets of Brooklyn pointed out to the club owners that if something was not done to increase the revenue and cut down expenses, operating baseball clubs would become a losing proposition.

Salary Cut Certain.

The league unanimously recommended a general movement for the retrenchment in salaries. Those players who for the past three years have enjoyed an inflated stipend as a result of the Federal League war will be hit hardest. The salary list of more than one of the National League clubs last season reached more than $100,000, and one club owner stated that he expected to reduce this by a fifth and, if possible, by a fourth. Players who have made good and have given their best efforts will not be affected, but those indifferent players, who have shown time and again that they were not trying, will have to stand a cut.

The league recommended a change in the rules governing the World's Series and favored the plan offered by August Herrmann and President Tener. This plan provides that the players of the two teams competing in the series receive a stipulated amount, and that a percentage of the receipts be divided among the players on the other clubs finishing in the first division of each league. This scheme is calculated to stimulate interest in the second division clubs in their effort to finish within the money. When the plan is drawn up in definite form it will be submitted at a meeting of the two leagues for approval. This action probably will be taken in February.

President Farney Dreyfuss at last delivered his tirade against the National Commission. He led up to his subject by denouncing the methods now followed by the leagues in drafting players from the minor leagues. Dreyfuss charged that the draft was not operated according to the letter of the national agreement, and cited the Sisler case as being unfair to the Pittsburgh Club and as favoring the St. Louis Club of the American League. The Pirate owner denounced the National Commission for not living up to the rules of the national agreement and strongly advocated a new National Commission which would be entirely non partisan.

Wants Non-Partisan Body.

In advocating a new commission, Dreyfuss made no personal attack on Chairman Herrmann, but favored a commission composed of men not connected with the game. He wanted a strictly neutral board. The Pittsburgh owner was alone in his denunciation of the commission, for it was the general understanding among the other club owners that President Tener will vote for a re-election of Herrmann as Chairman when the commission holds its annual meeting in January. Even if President Johnson of the American League should oppose Herrmann at this meeting, it would mean a tie vote, and the present Chairman would hold over. So there is no doubt among baseball men that Herrmann will retain his place.

In answer to the charges made by Dreyfuss, Mr. Herrmann stated that there were grounds for objection to the working of the draft rule in many cases, but he denied that the commission was governed by other motives than unusual circumstances which at times arise in the negotiations between the major and minor leagues.

Then Herrmann gave Dreyfuss a big surprise by announcing that if at any time the National League decided that he did not uphold his office as Chairman of the commission in the best interests of baseball he would be willing to resign his place. This remark was greeted with mush applause.

The much-discussed new contract for the players was considered by the league members. It was not adopted, however, because there are certain clauses in the new agreement which will have to be changed before the club owners give their approval. The ten-day clause and the clause relating to the major league player's right of appeal to the commission aroused much discussion, and the league decided to send the contract back to the commission for changes.

The question of interclub series in the South before the opening of the regular season was discussed at length. Many of the club owners opposed the practice, but as contracts have been made for series between clubs for the coming Spring no action was taken against it. The league decided, however, that interclub series must be played at the training camps and not in the Northern cities.

The league also decided that it did not meet frequently enough each year, so it is likely that two more meetings will be held each year at the call of President Tener.

New Plan for Drafting.

President Charles H. Ebbets submitted a new plan to govern the drafting of minor league players, which was approved by the league and will be submitted to the National Commission for approval. The plan is to give the first chance by lot, to be drawn by the two leagues. Instead of permitting the leading clubs to have the first chance to draft players it is Mr. Ebbets's plan to give the tail end clubs the first chance, and in this way give the weaker clubs an opportunity to strengthen themselves. After the first chance is decided by lot the draw for players will alternate between the leagues.

A new Rules Committee was appointed, consisting of President John K. Tener, Barney Dreyfuss, and John A. Heydler. The new Committee on Constitution includes August Herrmann, William F. Baker, and Charles H. Weegman.

The pending deal between the Philadelphia and Chicago Cubs whereby Pitcher Al Demaree of the Phillies is to go to Chicago for Jimmy Lavender has not yet been completed, although the matter has been placed in the hands of Managers Moran and Mitchell for final adjustment. Robert Hedges, the former owner of the St. Louis Browns, yesterday made an offer to buy the St. Louis Cardinals from Mrs. H. H. R. Britton, but Mrs. Britton does not want to dispose of her baseball holdings at this time.

Numerous deals for players were suggested by the different managers yesterday, but there seemed to be no disposition by any of the clubs to accept them. It is understood that Barney Dreyfuss places too high a price on the Pittsburgh Club for James E. Gaffney to consider and Mr. Gaffney, who has declared a willingness to take over the Brooklyn Club, hesitates at the value placed on that club by the Brooklyn owners.

KEEN CONTESTS AT GAMES.

Members of 13th Coast Defense Command Hold Meet.

Closely contested performances marked the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command's second set of members' games before a big gathering in the Brooklyn armory last night. Half of the program was devoted to novice athletes, and in these Ben Finkiestein, the Brooklyn A. A. athlete, was the star. As a member of the Seventh Company he won two races, finishing first in both the 400-yard and the 600-yard runs. Under regimental rules he was eligible to win two prizes.

Anthony Attardi, the crack flat floor cyclist, showed himself to be in shape for the coming indoor season by riding away from a big field in the two-mile bicycle race in which he was on scratch. The summaries follow:

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Dalton, Fourth Company, (6 yards;) L. Phipps, Sixth Company, (12 yards,) second; W. Shanahan, Seventh Company, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:54 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Ben Finkiestein, Seventh Company; W. M. Schwartz, Eleventh Company, second; M. Levine, Second Company, third. Time—0:58 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by B. Finkiestein, Seventh Company; M. Levine, Second Company, second; S. Canamore, First Company, third. Time—1:25.

220-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Rode, Fifth Company; H. Rourke, Eighth Company, second; E. Graf, Fifth Company, third. Time—0:26.

100-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by P. Piggott, First Company; J. Micellson, Eleventh Company, second; J. O'Connell, Third Company, third. Time—0:11 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by J. W. Bergen, First Company, (6 yards;) E. Kaskell, First Company, (4 yards,) second; E. Bowman, Fifth Company, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:27.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Anthony Attardi, Fifth Company, (scratch;) J. O'Shea, Fifth Company, second; F. Hinch, First Company, (190 yards,) third. Time—4:35.

MARATHON DESPITE SNOW.

Mercury A. C. of Yonkers Will Hold Long Race Today.

The annual Yonkers Marathon of the Mercury A. C. will be contested today, rain, snow, or shine. Weather conditions mean nothing to the hardy athlete who can run twenty-five miles, the Mercury authorities have decided, and they will start as many of the fifty-six entrants as desire to cover the course, which is covered with almost six inches of snow. Several years ago the Yonkers Marathon was postponed because of a snow storm, and a number of out-of-town athletes, including several Canadians, protested. This year the Mercury Club has brought Sidney Hatch of Chicago, and it thought it would be unfair to him to postpone the race. Hatch arrived in Yonkers yesterday.

Willie Kyronen, the Millrose A. A. boy who won the national cross country championship last Saturday under conditions which were not much less severe, is scheduled to pit his chances against Hatch and the others who will compete in the run. Pete Hegelman, the veteran assistant coach of the Millrose organization, has fitted Kyronen for a trying race over the full Marathon distance, and it would not be surprising if the Finnish youth will turn out to be the winner. The race will start at the Empire City Race Track at 12:30 P. M.

ADMISSION FOR TRYOUTS.

Aim Is to Raise Funds to Send Athletes to Buffalo Event.

Athletes, officials, and spectators alike will be taxed admission fees to the junior national tryouts, which will be held on Dec. 22 at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. This means of raising funds to send athletes of the metropolitan district to the championships at Buffalo on New Year's night was decided upon last night when the Special Committee of the A. A. U., of which Andrew F. Tully is Chairman, met at 21 Warren Street.

Entry blanks for the sports were issued yesterday, and a big entry is expected. In addition to the track and field competitions, there will be many gymnastic exhibitions by the champions of the district.

CYCLEFEST OPENS TONIGHT.

Short Races in the Garden Preliminary to Six-Day Race.

Sprint and motor paced cycling races will be held in Madison Square Garden tonight as a preliminary to the annual six-day bicycle race which will begin one minute after midnight tomorrow. Many prominent riders will compete this evening, among them Clarence Carmen, George Wiley, Victor Linart, Bobby Walthour, Spears, Goullet, Dupuy, Grenda, and McNamara.

A race of interest will be the Australian pursuit event in which Grenda and McNamara will be the rival riders. The men will start on opposite sides of the track and ride until one catches the other. In the alternance race there will be Spears, Goullet, Dupuy, and Madden. This race will provide six heats, each starter racing against every other contestant in a two-man event, the winner of the competition being determined on the point basis. Some of the most prominent riders will compete in the ten-mile professional event. The amateurs will also have a turn on the track, two races being provided for them, one a half-mile handicap, the other a three-mile open race.

The six-day riders had their first turn on the saucer track yesterday and agreed that it was in perfect condition. When the riders start their grind on Sunday morning Edward E. McCall will send them on their way. The winning team will receive $5,000 in prize money.

Southern Association Schedule.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 15.—A 1917 schedule of 154 games, to open April 12, was adopted to day by the Southern Association. The player limit was fixed at fifteen, and Robert H. Baugh of Birmingham was re-elected President of the league.

PENN'S SWIMMERS FIND C. C. N. Y. EASY

Local Team Is Overwhelmed in Water Contests by Score of 46 to 7.

The Pennsylvania swimming team easily defeated the College of the City of New York last night in a dual meet by a score of 46 to 7. The winners took every first and every second except the plunge, which went to City College.

The Quakers started scoring by easily taking the relay. The fifty-yard swim, however, furnished keen competition, the first three men finishing less than a yard apart. Keiser won the furlong by ten yards and the century by two. He individually won more points than any one else, as he also swam in the anchor position on the relay.

In the plunge C. N. Y. tallied their only place. Auerbach, who won in the dual meet with Columbia last week, took second with a sixty-four-foot plunge. Shults of Pennsylvania plunged seventy-one feet, which is only two feet behind the intercollegiate record.

The water polo game went to Pennsylvania. Captain Swan was a power at goal, while the forwards showed great scoring ability.

The summaries:

Relay.—Won by Pennsylvania, (Roat, Watts, Simonton, Keiser;) second, C. C. N. Y., (Wade, Wolf, Baehr, Shoenberg.) Time—2:47.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Roat, Pennsylvania, 94.66 points; second, Leopold, Pennsylvania, 93.5 points; third, Borchers, C. C. N. Y., 61.4 points.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Simonton, Pennsylvania; second, Watts, Pennsylvania; third, Baehr, C. C. N. Y. Time—27:02.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Keiser, Pennsylvania; second, Godfried, Pennsylvania; third, Wade, C. C. N. Y. Time—2:58.

Plunge.—Won by Shults, Pennsylvania, 71 feet; second, Auerbach, C. C. N. Y., 64 feet; third, Hawkins, Pennsylvania, 50 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Keiser, Pennsylvania; second, Watts, Pennsylvania; third, Shoenberg, C. C. N. Y.

WATER POLO.

Penn., (23.)	Position.	C. C. N. Y., (1.)
Faries	C.	Kerekes
Borden	F.	M. Auerbach
Foy	F.	N. Auerbach
Fisher	B.	Beinberg
Duryea	B.	Meyer
Swan	G.	Gerstenfeld

Referee—Mr. Handley.

FORDHAM'S WINTER SPORTS

Track Athletics and Handball Have Replaced Basket Ball and Rowing.

Although it has been settled finally that basket ball and rowing, which were abolished a year ago, will not be resumed at Fordham University this Winter, the Bronxites will be far from idle. Instead, track and handball are expected to keep most of the athletes well occupied until indoor baseball practice starts in February. A strong move was made early in the year to give basket ball another chance, but because of the financial losses it has totaled during the last two years it was decided to keep it on the shelf. Its only chance of ever being restored to the Fordham list of sports will come when a suitable court is built at the Maroon campus. Rowing is a dead issue because of Fordham's distance from the Harlem River and the other difficulties that made it impossible to give the men sufficient practice.

Handball is a new sport at Fordham as far as its intercollegiate character is concerned. There have always been several enthusiasts of the indoor sport, but it was only after basket ball was abandoned permanently that application was made to list handball among the Fordham list of activities. Twenty candidates are now trying out on the class teams in the gym tournament, and the five best men will be selected to represent the Fordham 'Varsity. A schedule is being prepared and the Maroon will oppose most of the nearby college teams. The recent election the handball association, which includes at least 200 of the undergraduates, elected Alfred Giordano President and Amende Maroney Secretary and Manager.

The track squad of more than thirty candidates is getting into shape for the Winter meets under the direction of Bernie Wefers. As Fordham is handicapped by its distance from the armories, and as there is no suitable indoor track in the gym, the alumni have agreed to build a wooden track for outdoor work during the next few months. The track will consist of a straightaway of eighty yards, leading into an oval 300 yards around. It will be 7 feet wide, just broad enough for two men to run abreast. The track will be made in sections and will be stored during the Summer.

BASKET BALL FOR STEVENS.

Established as 'Varsity Sport, but Must Be Self-Supporting.

The Stevens Athletic Association has declared basket ball a 'Varsity sport and elected Roy M. McCutcheon of Belmar, N. J., as undergraduate manager of the new team. The engineers have established the new game on condition that it can be made self-supporting. However, Al McGall, an alumnus of the class of 1907, has offered to underwrite the first couple of games and thus help put the new sport on its feet at Stevens.

Practice has already started in the new gymnasium under the direction of Dr. Davis and Mr. Mitchell and a squad of over fifty men have reported to the coaches. Among them are Goodale and Lofquist from the football squad. It is expected that Carlson, the big end from the football team, will be out in a few days.

Manager McCutchen is busy arranging a schedule for the team. The first game will be played about the first week in January and it is planned to have about six or seven home games. Requests for games have been received from Rensselaer, Connecticut Aggies, Delaware, Pratt, New York State College, Rochester, Union, and other teams, and in all probability contests will be arranged with these colleges.

Great Neck Golf Club May Expand.

Plans for the enlargement of the Great Neck Golf Club will be considered at the annual meeting of the club, to be held at the Biltmore on Dec. 18. The propositions to be submitted to the members include the increasing of the membership to a roster of 1,000 and the building of a new clubhouse.

Yale Issues Call for Plungers.

The Yale Swimming Association has sent out a call for more plungers for this year's swimming team. Owing to the fact that D. S. Bright, '18, and Frank Adams, '18, two of last season's stars, have taken up water polo, the team has been weakened in this department.

COLUMBIA EASY WINNER.

Basket Ball Five Defeats St. John's by Score of 34 to 19.

Exceptionally fast playing on the defense by Farer and T. Farrell, the guards, gave the Columbia basket ball five a 34 to 19 victory last night over St. John's, conquerors of West Point a week ago. The game, which was played in the Morningside gymnasium, was speedy at all times, and personal fouls for misplays halted the game often. Farer having to retire in the second half after his limit of four errors had been reached.

Columbia was strongest on the defense, and held the Brooklyn visitors to a 20 to 9 tally for the first half. Coach Merner's quintet developed a new tandem formation on the defense, and Murphy and Mahoney of St. John's found continued opposition when near the Columbia basket. Leonard, the pivot man for the New Yorkers, caged four goals from the floor and added twelve more points by accurate foul shooting. Roberts, Columbia's left forward, had a bad fall and gave way to Katz because of slight injuries.

The line-up:

Columbia, (34.)	Position.	St. John's, (19.)
Roberts	L. F.	Murphy
Latour	R. F.	Mahoney
Leonard	C.	J. Farrell
T. Farrell	L. G.	Barry
Farer	R. G.	Goette

Columbia scoring: Field goals—Leonard, (4.) Fager, (3.) Latour, (2.) T. Farrell, (2.) Foul goals—Leonard, 12. St. John's scoring: Field goals—Mahoney, (2.) Murphy, J. Farrell, Goette. Foul goals—Murphy, 9. Substitutions: Columbia—Newman for Farer, Katz for Roberts, Alexander for Leonard.

Referee—S. Harris, Y. M. H. A. Umpire—Ed Thorp, De la Salle. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE WINS.

Defeats Rensselaer Poly by 26 to 20 at Basket Ball.

The Manhattan College five defeated the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute five on the De La Salle court last night by the score of 26—20. The game was fast from start to finish. J. Houlihan and Gallaher did the best work for Manhattan. Ewing of Rensselaer was the mainstay of his team. In a preliminary game the Manhattan Reserves gained a well-earned victory over the Stevens freshmen by a score of 17—16.

Manhattan, (26.)	Position.	Rensselaer, (20.)
Winters	R. F.	Robertson
Gallaher	L. F.	Ewing
J. Houlihan	C.	Sullivan
G. Houlihan	R. G.	Barrett
E. Noonan	L. G.	O'Hara

Goals from field—Manhattan: J. Houlihan, (2.) Winters, (2.) Gallaher, (3.) G. Houlihan. Rensselaer: Robertson, (3.) Ewing, (3.) O'Hara. Goals from foul—J. Houlihan, (6.) Ewing. ((6.) Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

PRATT TO PLAY DELAWARE.

Brooklyn Basket Ball Team Has Game Scheduled for Tonight.

The Pratt Institute basket ball team of Brooklyn, which started its season last week with a victory over Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, will play the Delaware College five tonight on the Pratt Institute court. The Pratt squad this season is made up of Bogart, Burns, Calkins, Corcoran, Eaholtz, Lehnbach, Nostrand, Shuhardt, Traubman, and Van Leyn. The remaining games of the season's schedule are as follows:

Jan. 6, Niagara; Jan. 13, Temple College; Jan. 20, Ursinus College; Jan. 27, Juniata College; Feb. 5, Franklin and Marshall; Feb. 10, Connecticut Agricultural College; Feb. 17, New York State College; Feb. 23, Drexel Institute, at Philadelphia; March 3, Rensselaer.

NAVY SCHEDULES OUT.

Basket Ball Season Opens Today Against Johns Hopkins.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 15.—The basket ball, gymnastics, and baseball schedules for the coming season were announced at the Naval Academy today. The schedules are as follows:

BASKET BALL—Dec. 16, Johns Hopkins; Dec. 20, St. John's of Annapolis; Dec. 30, N. Y. A. C.; Jan. 3, George Washington; Jan. 6, Yale; Jan. 10, Catholic University; Jan. 13, Crescent Athletic Club; Jan. 17, Fordham; Jan. 20, New York University; Jan. 24, Georgetown; Jan. 27, St. John's of Brooklyn; Jan. 31, University of Virginia.

GYMNASTICS—Feb. 10, Rutgers; Feb. 17, University of Pennsylvania; Feb. 24, Yale; March 3, Princeton.

BASEBALL—April 4, Syracuse; April 7, Princeton; April 11, Cornell; April 14, Williams; April 18, Harvard; April 21, Swarthmore; April 23, University of West Virginia; April 28, Georgetown; May 2, North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College; May 5, Johns Hopkins; May 9, University of Pittsburgh; May 12, Washington and Lee; May 16, Georgetown; May 19, Catholic University; May 23, St. John's of Annapolis; May 26, Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

C. C. N. Y. to Play St. Lawrence.

The C. C. N. Y. basket ball five will meet the St. Lawrence team on its home court this evening for its third match of the season. In a preliminary game the City College freshman squad will play the Rutgers first year men. The remaining bouts in the cane sprees in the 115, 125, and 135 pound classes are to be held during the intermission of the 'Varsity game.

N. Y. U. Five Plays R. P. I. Tonight.

The New York University basket ball team plays R. P. I. tonight on the Violet's court at University Heights. This will be the first home game on the local college schedule. It is possible that the lineup will be different from that of the Princeton game on Wednesday.

Bushwick Five Rolls Up Big Score.

Bushwick High's crack basket ball team yesterday had no difficulty in defeating the Erasmus Hall five on the former's court by a score of 41 to 8.

Boxing Tourney for Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15.—The boxing and wrestling championships of the Middle Atlantic Association, A. A. U., will be held this year again in Pittsburgh, according to an announcement made here. The dates will be announced shortly. Pittsburgh amateur boxers will make a strong bid for the title, having defeated New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit in inter-city contests.

NOTED PLAYERS ON WINNING POLO TEAM

Beadleston and Clark Help Cock Robins to Defeat Oaks in Match at Durland's.

Indoor polo took on a new importance last night when Perry Beadleston and F. Ambrose Clark, noted players of the outdoor game, lined up on the Cock Robins team that proved victorious in one of the matches at Durland's for the De Saulles Cup. The entrance of these players into indoor competition was stated to be a forerunner of the participation in the Winter game of more noted wielders of the polo mallet. Devereux Milburn and Louis Stoddard, both players of international calibre, were among the spectators and stated that they would appear in the line-up of future games.

There was spirited play in the round robin match for the De Saulles Trophy, and at the conclusion the Cock Robins achieved victory by the narrow margin of one goal, the score being 10 for the winners to 9 for the Oaks. The Cock Robins, which had J. De Saulles as the third member of the team, had to concede four goals by handicap to the Oaks, and it was not until near the end of the contest that the winning goal was shot.

Clark and Beadleston were both heavy scorers for their team, each accounting for four goals. De Saulles, although backing up the swift movements of Beadleston and Clark, was able to contribute only one goal, as the remaining score resulted from a pony kicking the ball between the posts. Gilman scored two and Carr three goals for the losers.

In a second game of the series for the same trophy the Zeros defeated the Heavyweight Carriers by 7 goals to 3. The line-ups:

FIRST MATCH.

COCK ROBINS. (10.)	H'cap.	OAKS. (9.)	H'cap.
J. De Saulles	2	F. Gilman	1
Perry Beadleston	3	Dr. E. Bear	1
F. Ambrose Clark	2	Cyril Carr	1
Total	7	Total	3

Goals: Cock Robins—Beadleston, 4; Clark, 4; De Saulles, Pony. Oaks—Gilman, 2; Carr, 1. Umpire—A. R. Kinney.

SECOND MATCH.

ZEROS. (7.)	HEAVYWEIGHT CARRIERS. (3.)
M. Phillips,	H. Randolph,
T. Kawthar,	H. Rose,
A. N. Other.	S. Frank.

Goals: Zeros—T. Kawthar, 5; M. Phillips, 2. Heavyweight Carriers—Randolph, 2; Rose, 1. (one goal lost by penalty.) Umpire—A. R. Kinney.

COLLEGE CHESS MEN BUSY.

Columbia and Harvard Favored in Championship Tournaments.

With the annual intercollegiate tournaments to be held in New York during the Christmas holidays the chess players of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Brown, City College, and Pennsylvania are in active training for the two great chess events of the year. Columbia, facing the task of defending the championship, is confident, although her team has not yet had the opportunity of being pitted against the other rival colleges, but between now and Christmas will have competed in several rounds of the Metropolitan Chess League. In H. E. Leede, E. F. Korkus, the Captain of the team, and C. B. Isaacson, the Light Blue and White has a trio of exceptional players. Ehrlich or Sterman may be chosen as the fourth member of the 'Varsity team.

Harvard, as usual, will be the most feared of the rivals of Columbia. The annual match with Yale was won by Harvard by 6½ to 3½, Princeton was beaten by 4 to 2, Cornell by 3 to 2, and a nine-board match with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was won by 6 to 3. With this unbeaten record behind them, the men from Cambridge will enter the intercollegiates on an equal footing with Columbia. Captain Louis Levy Reyre has a strong combination in R. Johnson, E. T. King, R. G. Sloane, R. K. Kenna, and W. Presser. The players were planning a wireless match with Pennsylvania, which has been postponed only because of the lack of a station for the use of the Quakers.

Three of Yale's last year's team are in line, including Captain Horace C. Levinson, Russell S. Bartlett, and John C. Kunkel, Secretary of the Yale Chess Association. Princeton made a brilliant start in its preliminary match play by defeating Dartmouth by 4 to 0, but lost to Harvard by 4 to 2, and to Yale by 7½ to 2½.

Pennsylvania and Cornell will again be the chief contenders for the championship of the Triangular College Chess League, now held by Pennsylvania. As part of Cornell's training, the players are conducting a correspondence match on five boards against the University of Michigan.

Playing against twenty-nine opponents at the Manhattan Chess Club, Frank J. Marshall, the United States chess champion, made the brilliant score of 25 victories, 3 draws, and only 1 defeat, which was credited to S. B. Mullen of City College. Marshall's next big effort will be to break the world's record for simultaneous play in Philadelphia on Dec. 26. The existing record, which is 105 boards, was established by Marshall at Washington last Spring.

Cornell Men for A. A. U. Meet.

Jack Moakley, the Cornell track coach, is likely to enter several of the Cornell athletes in the National Junior Indoor Championships at Buffalo on Jan. 1, according to information received by the A. A. U. yesterday. T. E. Jones, coach of the University of Wisconsin, has applied for entry blanks and may also enter some men. The Illinois A. C. of Chicago will send a strong relay team for the medley relay championship. Entries for the championships close on Dec. 22, with Frederick W. Rubien, 31 Warren Street.

Church A. L. Puts Off Race.

The annual handicap cross-country run of the Church Athletic League, scheduled to be contested over one circuit of the Van Cortlandt Park course this afternoon, was postponed until next Saturday because of the snowstorm.

BAN ON MISKE IS LIFTED.

State Commission Removes Suspension from St. Paul Pugilist.

Chairman Fred A. Wenck of the State Athletic Commission announced at his office yesterday afternoon that the suspension meted out to Billy Miske, the St. Paul light-heavyweight, had been lifted. The action of Chairman Wenck came following the receipt of a message from John Weismantel of the Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn, to the effect that the St. Paul boxer had agreed to the terms of the contract offered him, and everything had been satisfactorily arranged between the parties concerned. Miske received his punishment when he refused to fulfill a contract with the Broadway S. C. management, calling for his appearance in three bouts at the Brooklyn club. He is now matched to meet Jack Dillon of Indianapolis at the club next Tuesday night, and in addition it is said that he has agreed to three more matches which will be arranged later.

It was also announced that the suspension threatened to Harry Pierce, the Brooklyn boxer, for refusal to box Frankie Callahan at the Clermont A. C. of Brooklyn recently, would not be carried out. It was Chairman Wenck's intention to recommend a suspension of thirty or sixty days' duration for Pierce, but on receipt of word that the men had been signed for another bout by the Clermont A. C. management, and that a substantial forfeit for appearance had been posted by Pierce, it was decided to drop the matter.

Advices from the State Controller's office that the bonding companies behind the East New York A. C. of Brooklyn and the Mohawk Valley A. C. of Canajoharie desired to cancel the bonds caused Mr. Wenck to announce that the licenses of these two clubs would be canceled at the commission's next meeting. Mr. Wenck also forwarded to Commissioners Franey and Dwyer copies of Attorney General Woodbury's opinion on the paper offered by the Madison National Show Company as a year's lease on Madison Square Garden. The Attorney General flatly declared that the paper was not of a nature to permit the grant of a boxing license legally.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Jack Sharkey vs. Billy Fitzsimmons, Paul Edwards vs. Young Eddy. Both ten-round bouts.

New Polo A. A.—Abe Goldstein vs. Young Greenfield, Frank Shenk vs. Phil Neil. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Jimmy Duffy vs. Eddie Wallace. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City.—Dummy Burns vs Mike Paulson, Nero Chink vs. Tim Murphy. Both ten-round bouts.

Staten Island S. C., Tompkinsville.—Knockout Eggers vs. Willie Curry. Ten rounds.

DATES FOR AMHERST NINE.

Preliminary Games Include Trip to Southern Colleges.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 15.—Important changes in the list of opponents which Amherst will meet on the baseball field have been made for the 1917 baseball schedule, approved at the last meeting of the Amherst Student Council. The Spring training trip, especially, has been altered. Weather conditions have led to the substitution of Washington and Lee, Virginia Military Institute, and the Catholic University, for Annapolis, West Point and Lafayette. In the regular season Trinity, Vermont, and two games with Holy Cross have been substituted for Springfield, Brown and New York University. The schedule follows:

Preliminary Season—March 29, University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va.; March 30, University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va.; March 31, Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va.; April 2, Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va.; April 3, Catholic University, at Washington, D. C.; April 4, Columbia University, at New York City.

Regular Season—April 14, Bowdoin, at Amherst; April 18, Princeton, at Princeton; April 21, Holy Cross, at Amherst; April 25, Yale, at New Haven; April 28, Wesleyan, at Middletown; May 5, Trinity, at Amherst; May 12, Holy Cross, at Worcester; May 17, Williams, at Amherst; May 19, Wesleyan, at Amherst; May 26, University of Vermont, at Amherst; May 30, Williams, at Williamstown; June 6, Harvard, at Cambridge; June 9, M. A. C., at Alumni Field, Amherst; June 16, M. A. C., at Pratt Field, Amherst; June 18, Dartmouth, at Amherst; June 19, Dartmouth, at Hanover.

Wood Elected Yale Soccer Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15.—Meredith Bent Wood of New York City was tonight elected Captain of the Yale soccer football team for next season. He prepared for college at Groton School, and has been for two seasons one of the most valuable all-round players on the team. He is a member of the junior class of the academic department.

Washburn Captain at Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 15.—William C. Washburn was elected Captain of the 1917 Amherst football team at the football banquet tonight. Washburn, although the lightest man in the squad, has held down a position at end and is especially good in receiving forward passes.

W. and J. Elects McCreight Captain.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Dec. 15.—Lloyd McCreight of Indiana, Penn., was elected Captain of the Washington and Jefferson football team tonight. McCreight has been a member of the team the last three years and was its leading scorer this season.

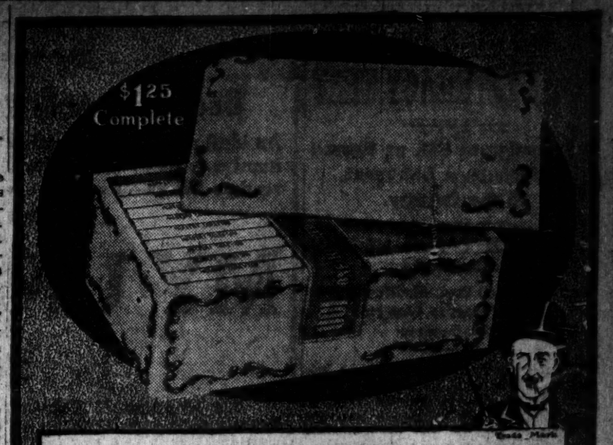
STOBBS W. AND J. CAPTAIN.

Third Baseman Chosen to Lead Nine in Next Spring's Games.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Dec. 15.—William Stobbs of Wheeling, W. Va., a junior, has been elected Captain of the Washington and Jefferson baseball team for 1917, the election having been postponed from last June. Stobbs, who plays third base, was the only man nominated for the place. He succeeds Fred Heyman, who was graduated in June.

The new baseball Captain is also quarter back on the football team. He is a graduate of the Wheeling High School, and made the Washington and Jefferson team in his freshman year. He and McCreight were the only men regarded as eligible for the position, but McCreight refused to be nominated, inasmuch as he is a candidate for the football captaincy.



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Men's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 3 pairs - - $1.50
For Women, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle - - - $3
Women

GIFTS TO NEEDIEST NOW TOTAL $18,564

Contributions Exceed by $4,000 Those of Corresponding Period Last Year.

CHECK FOR $1,072 RECEIVED

Francis M. Whitehouse's Donation Relieves Two Cases—Charles Hayden Sends In $1,000.

Contributions for the Hundred Neediest Cases in New York, a list of which, selected from the books of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the State Charities Aid Association, the Charity Organization Society, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, was published in last Sunday's TIMES, has mounted by last night to $18,564.98. This was more than $4,000 gain on the total reported at the corresponding time last year. Yesterday, however, showed a falling off from the two previous days, as somewhat less than $3,900 came in. The receipts of the organizations for the most part are less than last year, but a larger percentage has been sent to THE TIMES direct, either for specified cases, for distribution according to a designated system, or for pro rata division among the organizations.

The largest contributions of the day were two checks sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES—one for $1,072, from Francis M. Whitehouse, and one for $1,000 from Charles Hayden, of Hayden, Stone & Co.

Mr. Whitehouse's gift entirely relieved two cases designated by him—No. 37, in charge of the Charity Organization Society, and No. 60 of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Little Girls "Heads of Families."

In each of these a little girl was the only hope to support a family. In Case 37 she is only 14 years old, and the care of the family of seven has been on her shoulders alone until her father and mother, broken down from overwork and undernourishment, could be restored to health. In Case 60 little Olga D., the "head of the family," is only 13 and cannot work as yet, but her mother is sick and helpless and there are five other children who would be dependent on her alone.

Besides completely relieving these two families, Mr. Whitehouse's gift afforded relief for six months to Cases 48 and 51, under care of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. In the first of these an injury to the aged grandmother, who had kept house while her daughter supported her and the five children, had made it necessary for the breadwinner to stay at home; in the second a young mother, unskilled in any trade, could earn only the rent for herself and her three babies by acting as janitress. In her case six months may be enough to set her on her feet. These cases were all among those which had received least aid from other sources.

Mr. Stone sent his gift for distribution at the discretion of THE TIMES. It will be distributed equally between the four organizations.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions besides the two already mentioned:

L. S. D.	$3.00
C. P.	5.00
Mrs. Lewis S. Wolff	10.00
J. P.	5.00
Anonymous, for "some child of 13"	1.00
L. & E. Weill	100.00
William Wadsworth	10.00
Anonymous, for Cases 8 and 13	10.00
F. P.	10.00
Emil Schwarz	2.00
From a boy 6 years old for Case 90	2.00

The anonymous contributor who sent money for Cases 3 and 13 also sent $5 for the Infantile Cripple Fund.

The cases entirely relieved yesterday were 25, 30, 37, 60, and 69. Case 25 was that of 14-year-old Alma G., whose $4 a week wages for pasting labels was the only support of her mother and five other children. Workers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have already purchased the first clothing and groceries to relieve the family. The Charity Organization Society has found the money needed to support Mrs. H. and her five little ones—Case 90—while the mother recovers the health lost in her struggle to keep the family alive. Another mother—Case 30, in Brooklyn, who had broken down under the strain of keeping the three little boys clad and fed—has had her burden lifted also.

Good Fortune for "Freddie."

An unexpected amount of good luck has befallen Freddie of Case 9. Freddie is only 13, a boy of exceptional brilliancy, who will be graduated from the grammar school in February. But he faced the urgent need of supporting his mother and six-year-old brother as soon as he could get his working papers. On Thursday a man appeared at the district office of the Charity Organization Society and asked to see the boy, and after he had talked with him for a while he announced that he would look after Freddie. That boy's education is not going to stop in February. He will be sent to a trade school out of town, where he can build up his constitution while learning a skilled craft, and if he shows as much promise there as seems likely he may get a chance to go to college besides. And the mother and little brother will be cared for all the while with a chance to see him once or twice a month.

Case 13, I. C. P., received a check for $100 yesterday from Columbus, Ohio, to be applied to Cases 13 or 75, "or if they are already covered for any boy around thirteen." Fourteen-year-old Frank of Case 13, the only breadwinner for a family of eight, can use the money; Foster, in Case 13, had already had his needs met.

Not quite enough money has been received to close Case 52, of the A. I. C. P., but the family's immediate wants have been met, and in addition the mother and her nine children have been promised a turkey for Christmas Day. One gift came from another family with many little children who had been saving their pennies.

Another gift to the A. I. C. P. was a dollar to be applied to a case where there was a sick or a crippled child. "Such cases have a special claim on me," said the giver, "as we are trying to bring back the health and activity of our little paralyzed six-year-old."

"Wall Street man told the State Charities Aid that he not only would contribute himself but would get gifts among his friends.

Miss Elizabeth Marshall of the State Charities Aid received yesterday afternoon from some girls at the shirtwaist counter in Gimbel's a check and a Christmas box for the 16-year-old girl, deserted by the father of her baby, who had never learned how to make even her own living.

"I have made a little collection among the girls of my department," wrote the spokesman of the group.

"Most of them are little richer than myself, and having imperative calls on them at this season; so Susan may know that almost every nickel of the inclosed represents another girl's sympathy. We hope Susan may be able to keep her baby and to raise it to be more fortunate than herself. I am also sending a parcel of baby clothes contributed by other sympathizers."

CHINESE ART BRINGS $35,396

A Pair of Fish Bowls of Marsh Collection Sold for $480.

A bronze sacrificial vessel of the Sung period, quadrilateral with bulging sides, brought the highest price for an individual article at the Marsh sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Putnam for $425. It showed an ogre and fantastic dragon relief decoration, had a rich patina of brown, red, and green, and was 16¼ inches high.

Charles of London paid $480 for a pair of decorated fishbowls of the Chi'en-lung period, with a flower, fruit, and scroll decoration and on skeleton table stands. A pair of vases of the same period, 32 inches high, coral and gold decoration, peony and magnolia trees, phoenixes, butterflies, and elaborated borders, went to Vacon for $440.

Duveen Brothers paid $200 for a 13¾-inch oviform vase, with brilliant turquoise blue glaze, close crackle, of the Chi'en-lung period; T. C. Pang gave $260 for a Sung pottery baluster vase, soft lustre, cream glaze, painted in brown, figures in gardens, and storks at the water's edge, formal borders. The goddess Kuan-yin, holding a lotus sceptre, wearing a flowered robe, Ming period, went to Seaman, agent, for $210.

The returns for the afternoon were $16,383, making a grand total of $35,396. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

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			2.50	3.00	3.50	
For Women		2.00	1.50	1.65	2.50	.65
		2.25	1.75	2.00	3.00	.85
		2.50	2.00	2.50		1.00
For Juniors		1.25	1.50	1.50		
		1.50	1.15			

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The Doran Books

LEAGUE IN FRANCE TO COMBAT CALUMNY

Many Eminent Men in Organization Formed by Jean Finot, Editor of La Revue.

TO PURIFY NATIONAL LIFE

Founder Says Fear of Scandalous Attacks Keeps Persons of High Character from Accepting Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Jean Finot, editor of La Revue, has founded a League Against Calumny. As the title denotes, the new league is to combat the evil of slander among the public and in the press, which, M. Finot points out in an article appearing in the next number of La Revue, has for years been a dangerous element in both the public and private life of France.

The temptation to indulge in malicious gossip owing to the national facility for witty innuendo has become, he says, a formidable weapon in the hands of unscrupulous or irresponsible people. This national weakness, he goes on, developed into an insidious vice during the years preceding the war, so that, like alcohol, it was vitiating the life of the country. Redress against slander by law is entirely incommensurate with the harm caused to the victim. One of the most direct consequences of this evil has been to deter more and more men of high character from accepting public offices which too often mean not only exposing themselves, but their wives and families, to the venomous attacks of professional scandalmongers.

As the attacks most frequently take the form of allegations which it is almost impossible for an honorable person to refute, the consequence, M. Finot says, has been that they have been met with disdainful silence. Unfortunately this very attitude of honest men was likewise adopted by the scoundrels who found the quickest way to answer justified accusations was to feign the haughty silence of insulted virtue. This attitude is best expressed by the famous retort of the parliamentarian who, when attacked by colleagues in the Chamber, replied: "Gentlemen, you can heap up your insults. They will never reach the level of my disdain."

Now, when France more than ever is in urgent need of men who combine high competency with unimpeachable rectitude, M. Finot says that a league such as that organized by Jean Finot may be the means of bringing back to political life, or encouraging to embark therein, men who have held aloof for fear of the unscrupulous weapons used by political opponents.

Already men of the highest public and moral standing have accepted membership in the league. Its honorary Chairmen are Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies and a member of the French Academy, and General Florentin, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. The latter has never before consented to accept a similar position. Besides Jean Finot, who will act as general delegate and organizer, the league includes the following: Henri Bergson, the famous philosopher; Jean Cruppi, former Minister; Camille Flammarion, the eminent astronomer; Emile Boutroux, the academician; Stephane Derville, President of the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railway Company and one of the Directors of the Bank of France; Jean Hennessy, Deputy; Mgr. Larroe, former Bishop of Tarentaise; Leopold Mabilleau, General Malleterre, Henry Joly, President of the Institute; Fernand Donier, President of the Court of Appeal, and other men eminent in the political and intellectual life of France.

In an article to appear in the next number of La Revue, Jean Finot, after comparing the evil effects of slander to the ravages of alcohol, points out that, thanks to scandalmongers, France before the war often appeared to foreigners as a vast sink of iniquity, which reputation was kept up by the press and gossip of international salons. "Germany disseminated literature whose subject was the systematic belittling of France, based exclusively on allegations of Frenchmen speaking of their own countrymen. What was the stupefaction of the world when it discovered behind France depicted as rotten to the core, a heroic France deserving the admiration of all."

Speaking of the irresponsible way in which public men are reviled, the writer says:

"People complain of the moral and intellectual inferiority of our politicians and consequently of those who govern, selected from their midst; but they forget that in view of the customs of present day society he who desires to keep his reputation intact and not to be besmirched by infamous accusations has no safeguard other than to remain isolated. It is possible to gain a great amount of money with impunity, often under very doubtful circumstances, but to render services to one's country becomes an exceptionally hazardous undertaking.

"Our private life is equally vitiated. Who has not witnessed those deplorable scenes when, under the guise of showing off wit, men and women, often themselves highly respectable, vie in besmirching the honor of the absent? Starting from the highest spheres, calumny penetrates to all classes of society. If Frenchmen are worth more than their reputation abroad, they are worth infinitely more than the reputation they enjoy among their own people. And what of the press?

"In this mad dance of wholesale and individual displacement it has not ceased for its part to enhance the general disarray in which we live. If we look over the files of certain newspapers previous to the war we shall acquire the conviction that the men now to the fore in our public life deserve to be in the penitentiary. None the less, persons who have had most to suffer from these calumnies have today conquered our admiration by the innumerable services they have rendered the country.

"The public forgets how many have been sacrificed, how many, broken in the full maturity of their talents, retire in humiliation from public and social life. Seeing that honest men disdain to defend their names and acts against false accusations, public malefactors joyfully adopt the same system. And then people are surprised that it is almost impossible under these conditions to realize urgent reforms for the future of the country.

"In her life after the war France will need more than ever to cleanse public and private life of the bad germs which seriously paralyze her political, economic and social rebirth. That union which has made the greatness of France during the present war must be kept intact, as disunion threatens the worst catastrophes. If we are unable to assuage this thirst for systematic disparagement, France on the morrow of her victory will be in a very bad way.

"Imagine a league counting thousands of members who by their own examples will preach contempt for and hatred of these moral turpitudes. We shall then find the atmosphere of our public and private meeting places much healthier to breathe and pleasanter for that very reason. At one blow France would regain thousands of citizens, all keen for social and political work, inasmuch as they would not feel themselves weakened by the poison of defamation which paralyzes their efforts.

"All the most representative people of the country have intimated their ardent desire to contribute, each in his sphere, to insure the triumph of this army, indispensable for the moral regeneration of France and for assuring her greatness tomorrow."

M. Finot has intimated that the new league will have legal backing to carry out its work.

A Dinner for Outdoor Showmen.

A Christmas dinner and ball, which will be attended by several hundred men prominent in the outdoor show business, will be held on Wednesday night, Dec. 27, in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. A similar affair has been held annually in San Antonio, Texas. Ottokar Bartik, ballet master of the Metropolitan Opera House, who qualifies as an outdoor showman because he helps stage spectacles for circuses, is in charge of the entertainment that will be a feature of the evening. Among the sponsors of the dinner and ball are John Ringling, E. F. Albee, and William H. Donaldson.

HALSEY SALE, $208,059.

M. Knoedler & Co. Pay $625 for Schall Engraving.

The sale of the French engravings from the print collection of Frederic R. Halsey was concluded at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The total for the session was $8,827. The grand total for Parts 1, 2, and 3 of the collection is $208,059.50.

M. Knoedler & Co. paid the highest price last evening, $625, for Catalogue No. 813, "Les Amours de Psyche et de Cupidon," by Michel Ange Schall, stipples by N. Colibert and Mme. de Monchy, proofs with the artists' names only, traced with the needle; printed in colors. Other items, with their catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 788—"Le Bal Paré," by Augustin de Saint Aubin, etching finished with the graver by A. J. Duclos; intermediate state between the third and fourth; M. Knoedler & Co. $440

No. 798—"Le Concert," by the same artist, etching finished with the graver by A. J. Duclos; second state; M. Knoedler & Co. 450

No. 791—"Au Mois Sous Discret," by Saint Aubin, etching finished with the graver after his own design, second state, proof with the artist's name; M. Knoedler & Co. 310

No. 792—"Comtez sub Mes Semments," by Saint Aubin, etching finished with the graver after his own design, second state, proof with the artist's name; M. Knoedler & Co. 225

No. 804—"Marie Antoinette" and "Louis XVI.," by Pierre Savart, line engravings on one plate after the artist's own design, impression with inscription, one of the rarest engraved portraits of Marie Antoinette. Bought on order. 600

No. 808—"La Passe Renverse," by Michel A. Schall, stipple by L. Beisson, proof before all letters, printed in colors; J. F. Drake. 550

No. 812—"The Officious Waiting Woman," by Schall, stipple by A. Chapponnier, proof, with the engraver's name only; M. Knoedler & Co. 225

No. 838—"Il Est Trop Tard," by Antoine F. Sergent, engraving in gouache manner after the artist's own design, printed in colors; M. Knoedler & Co. 375

No. 842—"Portrait of General Marceau," by Sergent, engraving in gouache manner after his own design, impression with the inscription, printed in colors; M. Knoedler & Co. 375

No. 845—"Portrait of Marie Therese Charlotte de France," by Sergent, engraving in gouache manner after the artist's own design, proof before all letters, printed in colors; T. E. Moe. 475

No. 870—"La Belle Jardiniere Md. de Pompadour," by Carle van Loo, line engraving by J. L. Anselin, impression with the inscription; George D. Smith 200

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Josef Hofmann Soloist in Chopin's First Pianoforte Concerto.

Mr. Damrosch's program for the New York Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon included Beethoven's Fourth symphony, which was given a well-finished and well-thought-out performance; Chopin's E minor concerto and two pieces by Rimsky Korsakoff; a march from "Le Coq d'Or," and a "Russian Song."

Josef Hofmann played the concerto. It is not among the most significant of Chopin's compositions; an early work, and not the production of what the Chopin experts would call the "Greater Chopin." At first thought, some may have said they would rather hear Mr. Hofmann in something else. Having heard it, they may have decided that it made not much difference, after all, what Mr. Hofmann played—everything is raised to its highest power under his hands, everything becomes a marvel of beauty, fascinating in its perfection, not a cold and formal perfection of mechanism merely, but of subtle and fully grasped understanding, of artistic perception and insight.

It was not made to sound "brilliant" now as a piece of bravura; there was no parade of "morbidezza" where none exists. But there was an exquisite warmth and tone, of tone, ever varying; a finish of phrase, a rightness of relation of each tone and each phrase to every other, a grace and intimacy of the whole conception, that gave great delight.

ACTS ROLE FOR BERNHARDT.

Laurette Taylor Gives Two Acts of "The Harp of Life" at Empire.

Laurette Taylor gave two acts of "The Harp of Life" on the stage of the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon that Sarah Bernhardt might see her in a tragic rôle. The scenery was moved from the Globe to the Empire and then back in time for the night presentation at the former playhouse. The snowstorm delayed Mme. Bernhardt's arrival at the theatre, and this necessitated the omission of the third act. Mme. Bernhardt expressed such keen interest in the denouement of the drama that Miss Taylor promised to bring her company back to the Empire some time next week and present the last act without scenery.

It was almost 3 o'clock when the auditorium was darkened. When the lights were turned on again Mme. Bernhardt was seen sitting in the box that had been reserved for her. The audience was immediately on its feet, and cheered the guest of honor heartily. Interpreters translated the dialogue as the action progressed, for she understands but little English. After the performance Mme. Bernhardt called on Miss Taylor in her dressing room.

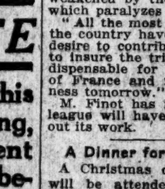
The audience was made up largely of players, dramatists, and other prominent persons. Maggie Mitchell was in one of the boxes, and Mrs. August Belmont occupied another.

Mr. Spiering's Violin Recital.

The most interesting part of Theodore Spiering's violin recital, last evening, in Aeolian Hall, was the first performance of a sonata for violin and piano by Eric Delamarter, in which Mr. Spiering had the distinguished assistance of Ossip Gabrilowitsch. Mr. Delamarter is a Chicago musician who has studied in Paris. His sonata is an interesting contribution to contemporary American art. It shows an original talent, an individual utterance, though it is hardly sustained upon the plane of its best passages. There are, indeed, beautiful and deeply felt pages in it, but the composer has not yet attained unfaltering grasp of his material. The slow movement seemed the one in which he most successfully realized his own ideals. The last movement has a strongly marked and haunting rhythmic quality that carries with it a certain restlessness of feeling. The composition is interesting and wholly deserved a hearing; it is the production of a musical talent that ought to make itself further heard.

Kitty Cheatham Gives a Matinee.

Kitty Cheatham gave one of her holiday matinées of songs and stories yesterday afternoon at the Hudson Theatre, which, in spite of the weather, was well filled. Miss Cheatham's program was very much as it always has been, except that she sang new songs by A. Walter Kramer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch, and gave some of the numbers she has arranged by setting words to excerpts from well-known masterpieces, and that at the end she called on her audience to join her in singing songs by Arthur Farwell and Augusta Stetson in furtherance of the spirit of community singing. The audience justified her faith by singing, too. Miss Cheatham retains all her power to amuse and hold her audience, and the individuality and charm inherent in her work are as much as ever in evidence. Flora McDonald Wills's piano accompaniment lent a value of its own to the program.



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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed.
MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.
Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success.
MISS SPRINGTIME
After the Play See Also This Theatre
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thurs. at 2:15.
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
TODAY MATINEE & TONIGHT, Hecube. Dix Theatre au Champ d'Honneur, L'Anglais tel qu'on le Parle, Le Faux Modele.

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 329 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. MATINEES TODAY & WED. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE, in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

LYCEUM WEST 45th ST. EVES. at 8:30. MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL
THE LAUGH-A-MINUTE SUCCESS!

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
"One of the great ladies of our time."—Times.
In J. Hartley Manners' play,
The Harp of Life
Globe B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30

FULTON 46th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"
THE MASTER PLAY OF THE SEASON.

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
POLLYANNA

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production,
BEN-HUR
First Time at Popular Prices. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
325 Living People 20 Living Horses

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:15. DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER
BUBBLES WITH LAUGHTER.
Captain Kidd, Jr.
Cohan & Harris Theas., W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:30.
OUR LITTLE WIFE
With MARGARET ILLINGTON.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
JOHN DREW in MAJOR PENDENNIS

BELASCO W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Today 2:30. LAST 2 TIMES
SEVEN CHANCES
THURSDAY, DEC. 21—SEATS NOW.
FRANCES STARR
in "LITTLE LADY IN BLUE."

Intolerance
D. W. Griffith's COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily Inc. Sun., 2:15 & 8:10 P.M. ORCHESTRA OF 50.

MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Cheating Cheaters

Century B'way, 62d St. & Central Park W. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed.
DILLINGHAM & ZIEGFELD
The Century Girl

ELSIE JANIS	SAM BERNARD	FRANK TINNEY
HAZEL DAWN	LEON ERROL	MAURICE & WALTON
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BROADWAY & 44TH ST.
COMMENCING
XMAS NIGHT
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
GERALDINE FARRAR
IN
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S CINEMA MASTERPIECE
"JOAN THE WOMAN"
FOUNDED ON THE LIFE OF JOAN OF ARC

DAILY TALK No. 3—The Director
Cecil B. De Mille has electrified the amusement world by his marvelous dramatic effects, his beautiful lighting and the deep human plausibility of his screen productions. "Joan, The Woman," is his crowning achievement.
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81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3230 Schuyler
FRANK KEENAN in "THE SIN YE DO."
Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE
TODAY 15c. 25c. 50c.

81st THEATRE
BROADWAY & 81 ST. PHONE 3000 SCHUYLER.
Beginning MONDAY AND ALL WEEK. THE INCOMPARABLE
Douglas Fairbanks
In the Amusing Phases of an Elopement.
"THE MATRIMANIAC."
HIS WILDEST AND FUNNIEST.
ALSO SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Matinees 10c & 15c. Eves. 15c. 25c. 50c.

RIALTO "The Witching Hour," Charlie Chaplin in "The Rink," Soloists, and Rialto Orchestra. B'way, 42d St. 25c-50c

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
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ICE SKATING
ICELAND BROADWAY AT 52ND STREET

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c-$1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A wonder of a show is the 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.
Sunday Night Concert
Big Bill of Winter Garden and Other Stars.

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY.
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS, ADELE ROWLAND.
Hits the Bull's-eye.—Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
ANNA HELD "parsimonious" sparkling with girls." —Herald
FOLLOW ME

PRINCESS Stuart Walker Portmanteau
"Put it on your list."—Times. Prices 50c to $2. Today 3. Trimplet. Nevertheless, I Who Pass. Tonight 8:30, Dunsany's Doom, Gods Mt., 2 farces. Nxt. Wk. Nights, Dunsany's King, Arginenes, Oscar Wilde's Infanta, Gantner Gurton's Needle. Mon. Mat., Arginenes, Crier by Night, 2 others. Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat. Mats., Doom, Gods, 2 others.

39th St. Theas. near B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:25.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

BOOTH Thes. 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT., FRI., DEC. 29.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

Mat. Today
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse, West 48th.

48TH ST Theatre, East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:20.
The 13th Chair By BAYARD VEILLER
"Twelve and a half times as good as 'Within the Law.'"—Heywood Broun, N. Y. Tribune.

"Little Women"
Special Holiday Production of Louisa M. Alcott's famous story, beginning
MONDAY, DEC. 18th
PARK THEATRE, 59th Street and Columbus Circle. Columbus 9590. Seats Now.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER in NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
GOOD SEATS 50c. 75c AND $1.00.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Success, So Long Letty
With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

44th St. Thes., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Today 2:15.
LAST WEEK. LINA ABARBANELL
Flora Bella

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Last Matinee Today 2:20.
LAST 2 TIMES
WM. HODGE in FIXING SISTER.
DEC. 18—SEATS NOW ON SALE.
GERTRUDE KINGSTON & Her Co. in Shaw's "Great Catherine" & 2 other playlets. Direct from The Neighborhood Playhouse.

"See it before all else in the theatres of New York."—Times.
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT
TONIGHT LITTLE THEATRE at 8:45 W. 44th
Mats. Today & Wed. & Dec. 29

COMEDY W. 41st St., East of Broadway. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
BUSHIDO & 3 OTHER PLAYS.

Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis
TEL. 6224 GREELEY
New Garrick 35 St. & B'way.
GILDA DARTHY in "L'AVENTURIERE."
Followed by LES DEUX SOURDS.
MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:20. EVES. 8:20.
Week of Dec. 18—Lillian Greuze.
Week of Dec. 25—Yvonne Garrick.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25-75c.
DADDY LONG-LEGS
Next Week, LINA ABARBANELL in 'Flora Bella'

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1916.

A CIVIL WAR PARALLEL.

It is a Hampton Roads conference that Germany has proposed. The proposal then, as now, was that the hostile parties should get together around a table and talk of terms. Like the Allies today, President LINCOLN was averse to the idea, and but for General GRANT'S persuasion he would have called off the conference at the last moment. In his message to Congress he had said that no good could come of a conference with President DAVIS:

> He does not attempt to deceive us. • • • Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. • • • What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot reaccept the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace and reunion.

LINCOLN'S idea was exactly that of the Allies today; that the war should be continued until the people of the other side awoke to the impossibility of victory, and put themselves in a position to be treated with, regardless of the implacability of any Davis or Hohenzollern. He finally yielded to GRANT'S persuasion and met the Confederate Peace Commissioners. There, at Hampton Roads, he refused to accept any proposal except unconditional surrender. He promised "clemency," but refused to define it, except to say that he individually favored compensation for slave owners, and that he would execute the confiscation and other penal acts with the utmost liberality. He made it plain throughout that he was fighting for an idea, and that it was useless to talk of compromise until that idea was triumphant. We are aware, of course, of the long-exploded myth telling how he offered STEPHENS a sheet of paper with "Union" written on it, and told the Confederate statesman to fill up the rest of the paper to suit himself. He offered us nothing but unconditional "submission," said STEPHENS on his return, and he called the conference, therefore, "fruitless and inadequate."

If the Allies should follow LINCOLN'S example and give up, as he did, for appearance sake their aversion to a conference, they probably may be expected to follow his example further and refuse to make any compromise with their ideal—the guaranteed peace of Europe and the protection of small nations. If the Hohenzollern representatives refuse to hear of such terms, the Allies will say in acts, if not in words, what LINCOLN said, "What is true, however, of him who heads the cause is not necessarily true of those who follow."

The Confederate President, in sending his Peace Commissioners, acted not of his own desire but in response to internal pressure. Peace sentiment was growing in the South, and Georgia was on the point of rebellion. Like the German Government today, he made his peace offer to meet that sentiment. But the conference, meeting not to discuss an ascertained basis of peace terms, but to formulate peace terms for an exchange of opinion on the spot, was fruitless. There could be no compromise; it was then "an issue which could only be tried by war and decided by victory." But as the Confederate Commissioners arose after rejecting these hard terms, which nevertheless were the only right terms, terms which the peace and prosperity of half a century have justified, LINCOLN said to their leader:

> STEPHENS, you are making a great mistake. Your Government is a failure, and when the crash comes, as it soon must come, there will be chaos, and disaster which we cannot now foresee must come to your people.

These prophetic words might be addressed today, without the change of a word, by the representatives of the Allies to the representatives of WILLIAM II., if the Hampton Roads conference is duplicated at The Hague. The parallel will be just as complete whether the actual words are said or not.

But the Allies have before them an opportunity which was not in the same way or to the same extent open to Mr. LINCOLN. In making these overtures for peace the Central Powers have quite unwittingly opened to the Governments of the Entente a way to get at the minds of the German people, to drive out error, put truth in its place. The Germans have been led to believe that this was a war of hate, that it was prosecuted for their destruction. In the reply LLOYD GEORGE is to make to the German proposal, an answer which will represent the views of all the Allies, it can be made clear that they are not fighting like wild beasts to raven and destroy, that they battle for no wrongful things, that they carry on the war in defense of principles that are eternally right. They seek to establish the principle that small nations must be effectively guaranteed against invasion and devastation by powerful neighbors, that no nation can be permitted to achieve its own ambitions of greatness in ruthless disregard of the rights and interests of all other nations, that the love of military glory and conquest cannot be indulged at the frightful cost of keeping all Europe in terror of war and of demanding of millions of people the sacrifice of their happiness and of their lives. No German can be so wrong-headed as to hold these principles to be wicked, all Germans know and must admit that they are sound and wholesome, that Europe, even Germany itself, will be better off when they are firmly established. The vital necessity of the hour is to make the people of Germany and of Austria understand that these are the purposes for which the Allies are fighting. It can be made plain to them in the reply to the overture from the Central Powers. That in itself will be a very long step toward peace.

OUR NEW ISLANDS.

The people of Denmark, having voted by a large majority in favor of the sale of St. Thomas and the neighboring islands to the United States Government, their transfer to our jurisdiction cannot be much longer deferred. There should be no needless delay, after they are in our possession, in the work of adapting them to the purposes of national defense. We need the islands for no other reason. The harbor of St. Thomas must be a naval base, or its acquirement will go for nothing. There should be a navy yard there with docks for the repair of large ships.

Quick work in this matter, of course, would be without precedent in our history. There has been talk of the need of improving our naval station at Guantanamo for years, and nothing has been done. The advantage of a naval base at Culebra is a matter about which naval officers have no two opinions. But if we are to have a great navy we must also have the facilities to make its greatness valuable to this country. The Arizona's engines gave way at Guantanamo, and the big dreadnought is painfully laboring all the way to New York for repairs. Possession of the three West Indian islands will be valueless to the United States unless they are transformed into new safeguards for the country.

FEDERAL PROHIBITION.

Of the twelve members of the House Judiciary Committee who voted to report favorably a Federal prohibition amendment, all but four are Democrats. Seven are Southern Democrats.

If "Jeffersonian Democracy" were anything more than a delusive patter, if JEFFERSON were not worshipped as a name while his principles are too often deserted, if individualism and State rights were more than ghosts squeaking now and then from the limbo of dead issues, Republicans would be justified in approving national prohibition, Democrats might be expected to oppose it. It is become Mr. BRYAN'S newest paramount issue. He is seeking to force it upon the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party of the South seems largely responsive, though such a shining exception as Senator UNDERWOOD of Alabama recalls the theories of an earlier Jeffersonian Democracy, not yet out-Hamiltoning HAMILTON.

It is more than a little curious that the Southern Democrats, seeing and rejoicing in the fate of the Fourteenth and the Fifteenth Amendment, should blithely set to work to impose prohibition upon unwilling States.

Prohibition by will of the people of the several States is defensible. It exists, tempered in some by a legal monthly allowance of strong and mild drink, in twenty-three of them. Its general working seems to be good. Its economic advantage in some respects is obvious. It saves a good deal of money. It promotes thrift. On the other hand, millions resent interference with their personal habits, and there has been a widespread tendency in recent years toward moderation or total abstinence. All the sports, out-of-door life, the reign of the automobile, the inexorable punishment in the business, professional, and industrial world of irresponsibility and impairment of efficiency caused by an overplus of alcohol, the multiplication of moving picture shows and other means of cheap amusement—various causes have promoted sobriety noticeably. Social usage has long abated the conviviality of our ancestors. The will to sobriety, the will to total abstinence, voluntary prohibition, prevail and increase. In this city of all nations and the pride of life, public drunkenness is surprisingly rare, and the liquors of Lobsteria are largely swilled by strangers within our gates, themselves probably models of abstinence in the more virtuous or drier communities from which they come to have their fling.

Prohibition by the individual will is the soundest sort. Prohibition by the will of the people of a State, its enforcement sustained by the will of the people of all States, is acceptable in practice, if doubtful in theory and utterly opposed to old Democratic theory. Prohibition compelled by three-fourths of the States in one-fourth of the States would be neither just nor practicable.

Would our Democratic friends in the South favor a Force bill to drive prohibition upon States where the habit or opinion of a majority was opposed to prohibition? Why not let each State attend to its own business and regulate its own affairs?

A STOCK MARKET NOVELTY.

The present reaction of many points in the stock market is unusual in several respects. Previous reactions of similar extent have been accompanied by general alarm upon matters of greater importance than the shrinkage of speculative profits. Sometimes payers of wages have been afraid, with justification in experience, that their assets could not be turned into currency for the payment of their help. Sometimes borrowers of undoubted solvency have been alarmed lest the banks could not give the credit accommodations. But here is a flurry without relation to either currency or credit. The supplies of both approach redundancy, and there are reserves of both which are without practical limit.

There is no reason to suppose that commercial accommodation has been refused or even restricted. Yet it was fear of trade restriction which caused the speculators with one accord to seek to cash their profits on paper or to escape threatened loss. A speculative run is like a run on a bank. Both defeat their own objects. No bank can pay at once all deposits on demand, and no speculative market can resist a general demand for profits. But bank runs threaten ruin to the innocent. Speculative runs endanger the speculators. The losses of paper profits may run into the hundreds of millions in total, but the country is not worse off. Speculators have had fair notice that their profits could grow only so long as the world wasted blood and treasure. "The menace of peace" has long hung over the market, and it shivered even at the threat of it. The "war brides" collapsed at the same time that signs of hope for others than the speculators were as remarkable as the paper losses of the speculators. The declines in cotton and grain are promise of relief for those who can pay for food and clothing at their present prices only with great difficulty. The fall in the industrials which have prospered upon the war trade gives promise of cheaper materials for the processes of peace, which cannot come into a healthy condition without such relief from the high cost of manufacture. In short, it was necessary that the war profits and speculation should be checked before there could be hope for the prosperity of peace.

From that point of view it may be doubted that the speculative reaction is sufficient, however severe it may be for the speculative sufferers. Peace is only a threat to them as yet. It is not an assured thing for others. Only so long as the billions of dollars of posterity are being squandered can the present range of costs be sustained. When the flow of promises to pay billions of gold as yet unmined stops, when current resources alone are available to support current prices, there must be a shift to a lower cost of living for both consumers and producers. Therein lies the promise of profit to the majority through the losses to the minority involved in the war speculation. It is a gain to both that the present "panic" is divorced from the usual causes of security market disturbance. It is a universal gain that the security market should react to trade considerations rather than to sacrifice sales of securities to secure resources for the processes of trade, in the manner heretofore customary.

It is true that the present reaction is not normal, turning upon considerations of such an abnormality as war, rather than upon normal considerations of supply and demand. Nevertheless, even this abnormal reaction is a step toward relating the security market to the conditions of commerce rather than to artificial conditions of currency and credit. As yet the readjustment is incomplete, but the tendency no longer is in the wrong direction. Business has glowed with a hectic flush rather than with the ruddiness of health. The reduction of the fever is a first step toward more wholesome conditions, toward a limitation of the excessive profits of a few, at the cost of discomfort to many. If the reaction is not accompanied with unalloyed joy, at least it will be viewed with moderate regrets by the judicious.

THE GOVERNOR AND POLITICS.

Amid the wreck of the Republican Party Governor WHITMAN essays to direct the storm. Saved from it, he is ready to take charge of the survivors. Some of the brethren kick. The Hon. FREDERICK C. TANNER, whose election as Chairman of the Republican State Committee was supposed to be a triumph of the truly good, permits himself, in giving up the Chairmanship, to say a cruel word:

> The functions of Governor and State Chairman are separate and distinct.

This is not eirenic, not kind. Flushed with his triumph, Governor WHITMAN naturally wishes to communicate a triumphant energy to the State Committee. His plan for a $10,000-a-year manager to run it shows his zeal for efficiency. Mr. TANNER and other darkened minds of the State Committee don't appreciate that zeal. Even the company of the Old Guard that has been close to Mr. WHITMAN is said to advise Representative SNELL to wave away the post of State Chairman. Too much Governor, too much Whitmanian strength in "the organization," the use of it to propel the Governor along his difficult way to the Presidential nomination in 1920—such are the unworthy fears that seize these veterans.

Possibly the omen of 1916 will not inspire an immediate uncontrollable passion among Republicans to pick a Governor of New York as a candidate. And the unattached observer of politics must wonder what attraction for the Progressives Governor WHITMAN supposes himself to possess, and if the rebels of the West are likely to turn to the East, which they smote so robustiously in November.

If, however, Governor WHITMAN, fed by his dream, will give the State an economical, a reform Administration, the people of New York will be thankful. Unfortunately, the mess which he has made of so many excellent intentions or velleities has been caused in great part by his devotion to political ends. His sole chance of political prosperity is to run the State well, and let who will run the Republican State Committee.

LAND DEFENSE PLANS.

Adjt. Gen. MCCAIN'S testimony before the House Military Committee that the army is still 19,000 men short of its authorized strength coincides with the unofficial information on which recent public comment on the defective operation of the National Defense act has been based. His expression of the hope that the establishment will be recruited to its full strength by July 1 is encouraging. Of more interest, however, is the Adjutant General's assurance that the extended recruiting service has just reached its maximum strength and that it has branches in every county in the United States. A service thus constituted should be able to get the right men for the army in sufficient numbers at a time when the advantages of the army career for a young man are so great as they are at present. If every able-bodied young man in the country could be made to understand just what the service offers to him in the way of education and advancement there would be no lack of recruits.

Meanwhile, the Senate's Military Committee will take under consideration next week the subject of universal training. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S bill, introduced last session, will be the basis of the deliberations, and hearings will be given to advocates of the proposed system, and its opponents as well. Whatever comes of these hearings, they will form an important new chapter in our military history. It is significant of the state of public feeling all over the country that a matter which was avoided as too dangerous for discussion only a few months ago should be boldly taken up now with an intent to put our land defenses on a reasonable basis. There is no new theory of universal military training and service. It was always uppermost in the minds of the founders of this Republic. Every citizen was supposed to hold himself in readiness for the nation's defense. But to frame a workable law for general Federal service in a nation of 113,000,000 inhabitants will require the exercise of much legislative skill.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Coming Fast After a Slow Start.

Contributions to relieve the "hundred neediest cases" that have been presented for public attention by THE TIMES are now arriving in sufficient number and size to show that, in spite of the apparent hesitation to give marking the first days after the appeal was made, the response of the city, this year as always, is to be a generous one. As usual, some of the "cases" touch more sympathies, and more deeply, than others at least equally deserving of aid, but in most of these instances of seeming neglect, the neglect itself will ultimately meet recognition as a reason for giving, and none, it is confidently to be expected, will go unhelped.

There should not be, of course, any assumption that these hundred cases of misfortune and suffering stand alone—that, when proper action has been taken in them, nothing more of the same kind requires doing. The gradations of need are numerous and minute, and it is not only at the top, or rather at the bottom, of the scale that desert on the one side and obligation on the other exist. That assumption will be made, however, only by the most thoughtless.

For most would-be givers to those helpless as well as needy, perhaps the chief distinction between this particular hundred cases and many times as many more that could be found lies in the fact that the former have all been carefully investigated by the competent agents of responsible organizations, and there is no question whatever that money sent to those organizations will be applied with an intelligence, care, and efficiency wholly lacking from the ordinary bestowal of doles and alms. In each case the effort will be not to effect an immediate feeding of the hungry and warming of the cold—though that, too, will be accomplished—but to bring about a permanent improvement of conditions. Whenever possible, the aim is to help to self-dependence.

There will be no pauperization, like that so often achieved by the amiable "Lady Bountiful" of other days—who still survives, unfortunately, though in decreasing numbers with the advance of enlightened philanthropy. Moreover, the professional beggars, who are the most bitter assailants of "organized charity," as well they may be, will get none of the money given for the "hundred cases." They are barred out by the "coldness" of which so much is said, and their grievance against it is the only one with any reality.

A Complicated Problem in Honesty.

Anybody who enjoys an exciting, even an impassioned, controversy can start one in any chance group of men or women, or of men and women, by asking their opinion of the device by which a writer for McClure's has secured, at an expense of $36, the material for an article that presumably brought him in several times that sum. He inclosed a dollar bill in each of 100 letters bearing his address, but not his right name, and sent them, as if by mistake, to fifty men and fifty women, carefully selected in equal numbers from some twenty trades and professions. Thirty-three of the women and thirty-one of the men proved, by sending the money back to him, if not their honesty, at least that what seemed like a perfectly safe chance to get a dollar belonging to somebody else was not a temptation too strong for them to resist.

But the failure of the other thirty-six to send the money they received to the company for which it seemed to be intended by no means warrants the conclusion that all of them are, or even that any one of them is, guilty of petty larceny. That some of them are thieves can with fair reason be more than suspected, but against none is the evidence conclusive. Many things can happen to mailed money, both before and after the letter containing it reaches the hands of him or her to whom it has been addressed.

This question of honesty and dishonesty, however, is not the one that causes the heated controversy to which allusion has been made. That has its basis on divergent opinion as to the ethical quality of the test to which the selected hundred were subjected. Disputants who resort to logic incline to defend the ingenious investigator of his kind, while those with more trust in instinct hotly declare that his trick was illegitimate, unjustifiable, and even despicable. They feel, seemingly, that there are in the world enough temptations to wrongdoing without creating new ones by artifice.

It would be easy to ascribe this feeling to a subconscious doubt of personal inability to resist the temptation at issue, but resentment at the making of the experiment is manifested by people by whom the stealing of a dollar would obviously be impossible, so another explanation for their indignation against the experimenter must be found, or at any rate must be sought. Nobody denies interest in either the test or its results, but a very large majority of those who debate the subject declare it to have been in some way and degree reprehensible to write the deceptive letters.

A Mystery in His Grievance.

Why the Berlin journalist, Captain PERSIUS, should write with such severity of reprehension about the British merchantmen that have rammed or cannonaded German submarines on sight, it would be difficult to explain. The right of self-defense has always been admitted as possessed by every merchant ship on every sea and in war time as in peace. Also, of course, it has been admitted, and still is, that the merchantman that resists or attacks a vessel of war thereby loses, for the time being, certain established immunities, but in neither course is there the slightest turpitude, and, as soon as the resistance or the assault ceases, the legal liability to penalty ends.

So the grievance of Captain PERSIUS is either imaginary or else it is based on his belief that any interference with the legitimate plans and purposes of German submarines has in it an intrinsic and irremediable wickedness. And that, probably, is precisely what he does think.

Of the Spaniards an acute observer noted long ago that they were notably Spanish. There is a like degree of Germanness about the Germans.

The Opportunity Is Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should there be unfriendly criticism of Commissioner Fetherston's suggestion that citizens clear the snow away from in front of their premises so as to allow traffic to proceed, in case his department at any time this Winter is unable to do that work? Snow shoveling for a short time, when you are your own boss, isn't such a terrible thing. Many of us loved to do all kinds of stunts in the snow when we were youngsters. We tramp over golf links and take long hikes now in efforts to make our blood circulate as it did when we were boys; we can produce equally as satisfactory physical results with a snow shovel, properly applied, and at the same time render a service to the whole community. There will be an opportunity for those of us who are prevented from playing golf because the links are covered with snow to get our exercise and to have our regular fun by swinging a shovel instead of a club.

New York, Dec. 13, 1916. C. E. BLISS.

Mr. Root's Views Applied.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You publish in your editorial columns the following extract from a recent address by Elihu Root:

> To subject any section of the country in its local affairs to the dictation of the vast multitude of voters living in other parts of the country would create a condition of intolerable tyranny, and to use the power of the nation to bring about that condition would be to make the nation an instrument of tyranny.

Does not this apply to the Hobson scheme for a national prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, which Colonel W. J. Bryan is trying to force upon the Democratic Party?

H. J. KALTENBACH.

New York, Dec. 13, 1916.

To Clear the Panama Title.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who has traveled extensively throughout the countries adjacent to the Caribbean, I see with perhaps a clearer vision the great urgency of our having a clear title to the Panama Canal. The American people are now waxing fat upon the distress of the rest of the world; they keep the even tenor of their way under a high and masterly statesman—the hope of humanity. However, history proves to us that no matter how powerful the crushing forces of materiality may be, in the end it is the moral forces that tell. Therefore it behooves this country, for the sake of its own righteousness and to be able to look unflinchingly upon whatever the future may bring, to right the ghastly wrong done to Colombia.

ERNEST de GOGORZA.

New York, Dec. 8, 1916.

Staten Island's Only High School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time has come when the people of Staten Island must make themselves heard. They wish to give their children the same opportunities that the children of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn enjoy, but as the situation stands now a high school that was built to accommodate 650 pupils cannot, by any means, take care of the 1,400 pupils who attend the school. To take care of these 1,400 they have had to run three sessions a day, but, even then, there are always about 900 pupils in the building at the same time.

V. G. THOMAS.

Rossbank, Dec. 11, 1916.

GERMANY'S OFFER.

Must She Have Peace at Once on the Best Possible Terms?

New York, Dec. 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The peace proposals have been expected daily by every thinking person ever since the last and supreme effort of the German military forces in Rumania showed so clearly that Germany and her allies were on the last limits of their offensive strength and were straining their last resources in men and supplies to gain at least temporary possession of much hostile territory, with the clearly seen purpose of having something tangible to set up as a quid pro quo when the time should be thought opportune for the dramatic declaration of a desire for peace. It is not as if the Central Powers were not sincere in their wish for a very speedy restoration of peace. Ever since the great Russian offensive of the last Summer and the costly failure of the blundering strategy around Verdun there has been a hope that some act of the Allies would make it possible for Germany to obtain some temporary advantage which could be used with telling effect in the general huckstering which would naturally arise at the beginning of peace negotiations, or, rather, at the uninformed talk about peace settlements which we shall now expect to hear from all pro-Germans and from our own professional pacifists. We shall probably from now on have to read of the generosity of the Central Powers in magnanimously offering such generous terms for a speedy settlement of the war, of how little it really matters just what the terms of peace are so long as "this dreadful war" is stopped, and we shall be told of the obstinacy and shortsightedness of the Allies in refusing to accept the offered terms.

One great fact stands out of the confused mass of controversy at the present moment: it is that Germany must have peace, and must have it at once and on any terms—her own if the Allies are foolish enough to weaken and throw away all the results of the last year—on any terms she can get if her opponents simply keep on with the reorganization plans they have lately begun, which promise full success if carried out ruthlessly and fearlessly. The greatest danger to the future peace of the world would be to listen to the obviously and evidently well-meaning but hopelessly ignorant and sentimental appeals from neutrals to end the war at once.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

"The Fateful Hour."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany's sing-song repetitions of "This war, which was forced upon us," and "We were attacked," have just received an illuminating interpretation through one little sentence in the German Chancellor's recent speech anent peace proposals. Can it be that the mask was down and he forgot, for the moment, that he was not speaking confidentially, "unter uns"? Referring to the beginning of the war, he says:

> "In the fateful hour we took a fateful decision."

Just what fateful decision did Germany take? Did she decide to have the war "forced upon" her, or did she decide to be "attacked" by her enemies? Altogether, there is considerable evidence to show that, as usual, the Kaiser was in partnership with Fate, and that both the "fateful hour" and the "fateful decision" were "Made in Germany."

E. T. C.

New York, Dec. 14, 1916.

President Should Act Carefully.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American I am moved to suggest that it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the President to go mighty slow in expressing to the Governments of the allied nations, anything that could in any way be construed as an indorsement of Germany's past actions or present proposals. Such action on President Wilson's part would seem to be about as wise or as safe as would be the indorsement by an honest business man of the promissory note of a dishonest bankrupt.

ALEXANDER HILL.

Pattersonville, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1916.

Militarism as a State of Mind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 30 "Cosmos" quotes Mr. Asquith as follows: "We shall never sheathe the sword until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed." "Cosmos" then asserts that "Prussian military domination" is a condition of mind of the German people. Just why "Cosmos" makes such an astounding assertion he omits to state. I would be most pleased if "Cosmos" will clearly and distinctly explain just what he means by claiming that "Prussian military domination" signifies a state or condition of mind.

C. C. GRANT, M. D.

Red Deer, Alberta, Dec. 8, 1916.

FIRE-SALVATORY.

All things precious are safest when burned.
Mine is the fire that never goes out,
For something precious still waits to burn,
And I dare not leave it outside the flame—
Sacristan-flame, so faithful, so fast,
So truer than service of chest or of vault,
So deeper are all things buried therein—
All things precious at last I burn.

For who that comes after will care for our care?
They will scatter with scorn the treasure we stored,
Will look with cold eyes on the things that we loved;
And these shall be less than the leaves that are shed
All up and down the bare ways of the world
When the Summer is done as a tale that is told!
Now, leap, O my Fire, and lap my sweet wealth—
For who that comes after will care for my care!

This, a gold ring, that I yield to thee, Fire!
And this, a dim rose, preserved from old days—
Reblooming in flame! Ah, what incense I breathe!
And this, a fair lock from a head that was crowned
With Fame, and with Sorrow drooping tonight
(And none could raise up or restore to the sun!)
But all that I bring to the burning, I say,
"All is pure gold that I yield to thee, Fire!"
My treasures made safe where naught shall corrupt,
At last, in the midst of these leaping tongues,
I am laying my heart, that hath held the rest—
Even more glad than they to be gone,
Gone cleanly away from wasting or scorn—
Here a faint spark—and there a gray ash,
And a bitter-sweetness that lives in the wind. . . .
All things precious are now made safe!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

Winter Show of the Work of American Painters.

The only mood in which to go to your private view of the National Academy exhibition is that of the impassioned first nighter who turns up prepared for his thrill when the curtain rises, whatever his later sentiments may be. This little old derided theatre on Fifty-seventh Street should stir your pulse in the same way. The Winter show is on the stage for better or worse. Seventeen thousand pictures, they say, were sent in, 500 accepted, 300 hung—something should come of it.

In the face of these figures it may arouse comment that the jury should have returned the compliment of the Pennsylvania Academy of last year, and hung a number of important pictures shown previously in Philadelphia. At the entrance to the South Gallery is Hugh H. Breckenridge's "Ivory, Gold and Blue," brilliant, cold and handsome, and not quite at home in its present environment. In the same gallery is F. C. Bartlett's "Roof Garden Tea," in the Vanderbilt Gallery is Lawton Parker's "Paresse," which takes the $1,000 Altman prize. There is enough good new work, however, to sustain the reputation of the Academy as a gallery for current art, and the Summer output naturally is largely dedicated to landscape. The new figure and genre work will be more abundant in the annual exhibitions that come later in the year.

The awards of the prizes have been made in a conservative spirit. The Carnegie prize of $500 for the most meritorious painting in the exhibition, barring only portraits, goes to Howard Russell Butler's monochromatic "Maine Cliffs in Moonlight," in which the weight and solemnity of the rocky coast and broad waters are emphasized rather than the deep movement of the tides. The homogeneous mass of the rock is impressive. The stars in their relation to the sky seem over-insistant, but of course the star problem is one almost impossible to solve.

Philip Hale takes the Thomas R. Proctor Prize of $200 for the best portrait, with his head of "Cap'n Peter Turner," a fine piece of painting in a low key. The Isidor Medal for the best figure composition by "an American of 35 years of age or under" went to Mr. Bellows, who will reach the age limit next year. His "Doris in the Parlor" has many ingratiating qualities, among them an unusual sensitiveness in the rendering of the little form under the yellow dress. The color, yellow and red and dusky blue, is not of the finest, but the definition of the modeling by the brush stroke is successful throughout, and in striking contrast to Lawton Parker's picture, in which the artist has suppressed the character of his medium and gained a plastic effect with "smooth" painting.

The Altman Prize of $500 goes to E. Irving Couse for his Indian picture entitled "A Vision of the Past." Three Indians stand huddled together on a headland, and at their feet a boy is crouching, watching the sky in which is dimly shadowed a band of the ancient red men hunting buffalo. The vision at a distance melts into natural cloud form, and the picture with its story telling character and its pleasant pale color will be popular, a picture that fairly represents the fading out of aboriginal vigor and daring.

The Julia A. Shaw Memorial Prize of $300 for the best work of art by a woman is taken by "Charlotte," of Marie D. Page, a work that affirms far less clearly than the delightful "Mother" of last year's Philadelphia exhibition its author's admirable gift. The two sculpture prizes go to Herbert Adams and Laura Gardin Fraser, the former winning the new Elizabeth N. Watrous Gold Medal with his "Nymph of Fynmere," and the latter taking the Helen Foster Barnett Prize with her "Nymph and Satyr."

In a preliminary view of the exhibition, many salient contrasts disclose themselves. Nearly every school and type of work is represented up to the advent of the Post Impressionist, who is conspicuously not here. There are the artists who love light and those who love darkness—Childe Hassam with his "South Window" and John Da Costa's swarthy little dancer against opaque black. There are sylvan fantasies by Frederick Ballard Williams, recalling Monticelli, and William Starkweather's "New England Village Centre," with its robust accent of realism; there are E. L. Henry's exquisite "American Primitives," in which for Madonna and Donors of the Flemings you may read the one-horse shay and the country dooryard of our own ancestors, and there is the "Tradition" of Kenyon Cox, steeped in Renaissance beauty. There is the nonchalance of Gifford Beal, conveying the fresh impression of the sketch, and the scrupulous precision of Karl Anderson. There is the hardness of Bittinger and the softness of Trotta. There is the little group of men who paint the American Winter in its bleakest moments, and the group of those who find their account most often in the swiftly passing American Spring. As in any exhibition, the visitor is impressed by the fact that truth in art is both one and multiple, measured and severe, free and fantastic, but the general effect of the galleries is more than commonly diversified.

The local item of interest is the improved lighting of the Academy room once known as "The Morgue," and now to all intents an adjunct of the Vanderbilt Gallery. You find in this room one of the medal pictures, and in addition some of the most entertaining works in the exhibition. George Bellows makes amends here for the uncanny demureness of his "Doris" by kicking quite over the traces with the spiritual looking cow, portly geese and disorganized structure of "Mattinicus," a more likable picture with all its faults than the prizewinner. Here, too, are Florence Gotthold's "The Yellow Cat," a trifle perfunctory in its wiry bounding line, but fresh and gay in color and broadly seen; Edward Papthast's most vivacious beach scene, a little nude figure kneeling near a bowl of goldfish by James R. Hopkins, also in a cheerful vein of color; Randall Davey's picturesque "Old Portuguese," Arthur Spear's "Waiting," an old man and woman with traveling bags and bird cage, illustrative, but cleverly characterized; a charming child picture by Olive Rush unwisely skied, and other things not less worth noting.

The first sale of the exhibition was made on opening day. Dines Carlsen's still life. The young artist is now 17, and constantly improves in technical resource. It would be interesting to see him attack a figure subject before he becomes dangerously accustomed to the immobility of still life models.

Paris Abandons Night Church.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—There will be no midnight masses in Paris on Christmas eve. Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, has so decided. The holiday services will take place wholly in daylight in order to economize in lighting and fuel.

URGE FEDERAL SUIT AGAINST PAPER MEN

President of North Carolina Publishers Charges That Combinations Exist to Raise Prices.

GREGORY STARTS INQUIRY

Declares Action Will Follow If Charges Are Sustained—Publishers Spur Trade Board Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—H. E. Varner, President of the North Carolina Publishers' Association, today laid before Attorney General Gregory evidence which he said had come to his knowledge of combinations to put up the price of news print paper. His reported experience and that of many of the country publishers, has occasioned a good deal of strenuous argument for prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Varner said that in endeavoring to relieve the situation in the South he found that he could get paper only at prices practically prohibitive.

Scores of country papers in North Carolina, he said, had been obliged to buy paper in Wisconsin, and the dealers and mills from which they had been buying for many years had sent them the stereotyped reply: "Our entire output contracted for." The whole situation, Mr. Varner said, was due simply to a desire to put up prices.

Mr. Varner had an interview with Senator Simmons of North Carolina after going to the Department of Justice and laid before him the facts he had gathered. Senator Simmons said that he believed the trouble was due to an international trust, and it seemed to him that the manufacturers of this country could not put up the prices without the co-operation of the Canadian manufacturers.

If the Trade Commission or the Department of Justice could not get relief, Senator Simmons said, Congress would take up the matter, and he had no doubt that power would be granted that would accomplish the result.

Attorney General Gregory, after a Cabinet meeting at the White House, said that he had received Mr. Varner's statement and had taken the customary course and turned it over to Assistant Attorney General George Carroll Todd for investigation and action in the courts if it was found that the Government could sustain the charges against the alleged combination of paper makers.

A resolution designed to prevent Government waste of paper was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Kenyon of Iowa. In the face of the increasing cost of paper and an increasing demand for it, the resolution says, great quantities of useless bulletins, pamphlets and books are constantly being printed by the Government.

The resolution provides that the Senate Committee on Printing shall report to the Senate as to what bulletins and publications issued by the Government may be suspended, at least temporarily, and as to what further economies in the use of paper may be practiced in various departments.

Many Conferences at Capital.

The contending interests in the paper controversy, which is before the Federal Trade Commission for adjustment, continued today in conferences of numerous groups behind closed doors. Some of the groups moved from one hotel to another during the day to insure greater privacy.

The manufacturers are firm in the view that the proposed plan of distribution under the control of the Trade Commission is not workable. The representatives of the large dailies in the metropolitan centres incline also to this view. This leaves the publishers of small dailies and weeklies in county towns all over the country making an earnest protest against any outcome of the conference that will not insure to them a supply of paper at a lower price.

In attendance on today's conference were: A. T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company; W. C. Ridgeway, President of the National Paper Trade Association; George Cahoon, Canadian manufacturer; E. W. Backus of the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company; T. L. Carey of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers; F. P. Glass, Chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Association's Committee; L. B. Palmer, Manager of the association, and A. G. McIntyre, paper expert of the association.

Much of the discussion of today was on the question whether it is possible to increase the output of print paper. It is recognized that the export of paper is one of the great causes of the present trouble and in consequence there is a good deal of talk of asking Congress to place an embargo on all commodities made of wood that in any manner enter into the manufacture of paper. This embargo sentiment has not thus far made any formidable headway. It comes mainly from the small publishers, and thus far no statistics or trade data have been placed before the conference to show that the present volume of exports of wood or of paper is the real cause of the shortage of news print paper.

Publishers Spur Trade Board.

Publishers representing most of the newspapers throughout the country passed resolutions tonight to be presented to the Trade Board tomorrow asking that the commission do all possible to bring about the manufacture of an adequate supply of news print paper to be sold at fair prices. Forty newspaper associations were represented.

The publishers were united in their determination that the conference arranged for tomorrow should take up not only the question of distribution but those of prices and increased production as well.

The resolution adopted by the publishers sets forth that the associations have conferred and decided that their interests being mutual they would "in presenting their views to the commission make clear that their aims are identical, in so far as the news print paper situation is concerned, and earnestly invite the co-operation of the commission in effecting with the manufacturers provision for an adequate tonnage at fair prices."

Millmen Meet Here.

About thirty representatives of news print paper mills of Canada and the United States at the Waldorf yesterday appointed a committee to confer in Washington today with newspaper publishers over the paper situation. James Boyd Potter, counsel to the paper manufacturers, who acted as Secretary, said that no minutes were kept of the meeting, which was not open to the press, and that no record was made of those who attended.

Ernest G. Smith of Wilkes-Barre and E. H. Tomlinson of Morristown, N. J., were at the hotel to present to the paper makers a proposition that a uniform rate for paper at all the mills be agreed upon, and that the small publisher be charged about

HAWAIIAN DANCE FOR DEBUTANTE

Miss Therese Steinhardt Introduced in Hawaiian Village on Hotel McAlpin Roof.

GIRLS IN GRASS SKIRTS

Entertainments for the Misses Bulkley, Allen, Post, McCarter, Wyeth, and Other Buds.

The first Hawaiian dance of the season was held last night in the roof garden of the Hotel McAlpin by Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Steinhardt of 23 East Ninety-second Street, who introduced their daughter, Miss Therese Steinhardt. The garden was transformed into a Hawaiian village, with thatched bungalows. The decorations consisted of palms, sugar cane, and lanterns.

A Hawaiian orchestra sang and played during the evening. After supper, served at 1 o'clock, Miss Hazel Allen and Thomas A. Rector gave a Hawaiian dance.

The guests, numbering several hundred, came in Hawaiian costumes, the men in the regulation white costumes and the women and girls in grass skirts with gold bodices. All wore masks, and the unmasking came after midnight.

Among the girl friends of the débutante present were the Misses Marie Spiegelberg, Edith Bry, Louise Morgenthau, Minette Stroock, Helen Rossbach, Harriet Demuth, Fay Lewisohn, Marion Lathan, Geraldine Stutz, Margaret Straus, Jeanne Kerbs, Edith Lowenstein, Madeleine Steinhardt, Ethel Frank, Margaret Oppenheimer, Evelyn Hirschhorn, Mildred Oppenheimer, and Dorothy Kohn.

There were several entertainments for the younger set yesterday. Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley gave a coming out reception at her residence, 600 Park Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Sarah Tod Bulkley. Mrs. Bulkley and her daughter had in their receiving party the Misses Beatrice Beck, Helen James, Polly Damrosch, Annette Moran, Adele Chisholm, Mary Colt, Louise Harkness, Elizabeth Glenn, Frances Field, Margaret Whitney and Valiette Le Forgée of Chicago. A dinner and party to the play followed the tea.

Mrs. George Marshall Allen entertained with a luncheon for her débutante daughter, Miss Loraine Allen, in the Japanese room at the Ritz-Carlton. There were fifty-six girls present.

Dances for débutantes included those for the Misses Mary L. Post and Ellen McCarter.

Miss McCarter's dance was given by her mother, Mrs. Thomas G. McCarter, in the small ballroom at Sherry's. The supper was served in the tapestry suite. The decorations were in pink and white, and there were nearly 200 guests. Mrs. McCarter and Miss McCarter received alone. Several dinners preceded the dance.

Mrs. William M. Carson's dinner was in honor of Miss Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth. Mrs. Beverley Ward also gave a dinner for her débutante daughter, Miss Jane Suckley Ward, and took her guests to the McCarter dance.

Robert P. Perkins gave one of the largest balls of the season at Sherry's last night for his débutante niece, Miss Mary L. Post, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Kintzing Post of Lawrence, L. I. The large ball room was taken for the dance. The decorations were American Beauty roses, with trails and garlands of foliage. The large restaurant on the main floor was closed to the public at midnight and the seated supper was served there. Mrs. Post and the débutante received, with Mr. Perkins. The guests numbered 300 and many came from dinners preceding the event, one large one having Mrs. Robert Bacon as hostess. Most of the season's débutantes as well as older girls and young married couples were present.

THREE DINNER DANCES BEGIN.

Debutantes of Former Seasons Dance at the Ritz-Carlton.

The first of the three dinner dances for young girls whose débuts preceded this season was held last evening in the ballroom at the Ritz-Carlton. Two hundred were seated at dinner at small tables, which were removed for the dancing, for which perhaps sixty additional guests came. The members of the Committee of Arrangements, comprising Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey, Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Mrs. John H. Alexandre, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, and Mrs. Alvin H. Krech received the guests.

Among the girls were the Misses Marion Dinsmore, Madeleine Carey, Josephine and Alma de Gersdorff, Elizabeth Schuyler Howard, Angeline Krech, Marie Johnson, Civilise and Anna R. Alexandre, Pauline Bacon, Marian V. R. Kennedy, Annette Markoe, Dorothy G. King, and Miriam Harriman.

The next dance will take place on Jan. 26.

WINTER SPORTS AT TUXEDO.

Colonists Enjoy Skating, Sleighing, and Skiing.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Tuxedo Park colonists enjoyed today the first of the season's Winter sports. The cold weather of the last few days with the arrival of the first snow made skating, sleighing, skiing, and coasting superb. The large rink in the circle in front of the clubhouse was thronged with skaters.

Enjoying the sports were Miss Dorothy Kane, Miss Vogel, Miss Harris, Miss Mason, Miss Winslow, Miss Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Spedden, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Mortimer, Mrs. E. R. Adee, Miss Adee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Insly Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Betts.

There will be a series of ice sports arranged for the Winter, including hockey, curling, fancy figure skating, and racing.

The annual New Year ball will be held at the clubhouse on Dec. 30.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—Miss Winnie Ackman, Mrs. R. Anderson, Mrs. B. Barnato, Miss Carlyon Bellaire, E. W. Brown, W. A. Burton, Miss M. E. Carey, L. W. Chance, G. R. Clarke, Mrs. C. Curtis, Edward Dalton, G. St. John Day, Mrs. M. L. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dunn, John S. Durham, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Foster, Wade Gardner, Miss Gardner, Miss Julia Gerard, John H. Gibson, Harry D. Hall, Donald Harper, J. W. Usherwood, De Lancey Nicoll, Miss Mildred Kearney, T. W. Knight, C. G. Lusk, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Mawson, Mrs. Kate C. Miller, G. Gordon Moore, E. W. Petter, W. B. Phillips, Mrs. Frances Porter, A. S. Roberts, Mrs. H. Gordon Selfridge, Miss Violetta B. Selfridge, Montague Summers, Wilfred O. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Winslow, Emerson Wood, and Harry R. Young.

CALIFORNIA, (Glasgow.)—Miss Annie Anderson, Mrs. J. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. John Drysdale, Miss Annie Fraser, T. Gray, Miss Florence Hall, Mrs. J. Hastings, Mrs. Annie Jolly, Miss Helen Jolly, Miss Catherine Martin, Miss Jean Mitchell, Mrs. M. Robinson, Miss Jane Reid, Mrs. Margaret Thompson, Mrs. Annie Taggart, and Miss Helen Wilkins.

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—Ernest Bailey, Mrs. Ethel Barrard, Mrs. S. Barratt, William Brass, A. Clack, Charles Capor, Mrs. M. L. Collier, Miss Ethel Collier, John Fleming, J. W. Gibbs, David L. Foster, Robert C. Harris, Mrs. M. S. Meath, George Kenward, J. S. Malone, Miss Edith Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Martinson, Thomas Rundle, William Scott, V. W. Stokes, Mrs. Agnes Turner, Miss Florence Turner, W. G. Walker, R. R. Williams, Mrs. Mabel Wilson, and Miss Ethel Wilson.

Passengers for Havana.

Some of those booked to leave today for Havana on the Ward Line steamship Saratoga are:

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hobart, R. F. Heron, N. Nellier, Charles Lange, Mrs. S. A. Black, Jose Herrara, Miss N. B. Stapleton, Miss Vivian Jones, Mrs. C. D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Andreas Terry, Tomas Terry.

For a Novel Christmas Gift, give

THE WIRELESS PUP

a bulldog that comes out of his kennel when you call him.

Scientific American has called this "the most unique toy of recent years." It mystifies everybody; sound waves are what make it work.

PRICE, $5.00.

Demonstrated and sold at Toy Departments of F. A. C. Schwarz, Wanamaker's, Gimbel's, and Strauss Toy Shops; at all New York railroad terminals.

VILLA SENDS PLEA TO UNITED STATES

Offers to Protect Americans in Mexico if Our Troops Do Not Molest Him.

ALL FOREIGNERS TO BE SAFE

Courier Says Bandit Has 8,000 Well-Armed Men—Washington to Ignore Proposal.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 15.—A Mexican courier reached the border today from Francisco Villa's camp at Creel, fifty miles west of Minaca, in the Guerrero District of Chihuahua, with proposals for the United States Government that Villa would refrain from the further destruction of foreign life and property in Mexico on condition that the United States would not interfere anywhere with his campaign against the Carranza Government.

This was officially announced late today by a high representative of the Government here after Villa's proposal had been forwarded to Washington by telegraph. Villa also offered to protect all foreigners and their property from raids of irresponsible bandits, it was also stated. This proposal included all Americans in Mexico, it was said.

At the camp where Villa had left his wounded in the Guerrero district a number of Carranza wounded were also being treated by Villa's surgeons after they had promised to join the Villa army, the Mexican's report to Government agents stated. Villa had 8,000 well-armed men and 3,000 rifles in reserve, the courier reported, and also a number of artillery pieces with a supply of shells for these pieces.

From sources here known to be friendly to Villa it was learned today that he was anxious to put himself in a better light with the United States Government, and this was said to account for the fact that no Americans other foreigners either than Chinese and Arabs, were killed in Chihuahua City during the five days Villa was in control.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Any suggestion of an agreement between the American Government and Villa is regarded by Administration officials as unworthy of consideration. No official report of Villa's alleged proposal had reached the State Department tonight, and some doubt was expressed that he had made such overtures.

John J. Hawes, who registered at the Waldorf on Thursday and announced himself as the personal representative of Villa, last night said that he had expected official notice to be taken in regard to Villa's reported friendliness toward Americans. Hawes said he would go to Philadelphia to attend the session of the American-Mexican Commission on Monday, and that he intended to go before that body and "tell the truth about Villa."

PERMIT CLERGY TO TEACH.

Mexicans Also Decide Schools Shall Be Non-Sectarian.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Dec. 14, (via Mexico City, Dec. 15.)—After listening to a speech by Felix Palavacini, former Secretary of Public Instruction, the Constitutional Assembly decided late tonight to amend the committee report on the educational section of the new constitution in such a way as to permit representatives of any religious denomination to teach in private schools. After several speakers had advocated the committee report, which prohibited clergymen from being teachers in lay schools, Señor Palavacini characterized the report as absurd, saying it was astounding that the right of representatives of any denomination to teach should be denied.

Señor Palavacini urged that the article be amended so that General Carranza's proposal that instruction in all public institutions should be non-sectarian would extend also to private schools, but not forbidding clergymen from teaching. He took the ground that other sections of the Constitution provided against possible educational abuses. He referred to Protestant clergymen who, he asserted, accepted pay for teaching Mexican Catholics, and at the same time received remuneration from Protestant missions.

General Francisco Mujica, Chairman of the committee, then said that if the Assembly assented the committee's report would be amended, and asked Señor Palavacini to address the committee. Assent was given, and the report will be amended. Officials regard this action as a victory for General Carranza, on the ground that it will assure him sufficient support to put through his program.

A decree issued late tonight declares all banks of emission whose reserves have not been brought up to 100 per cent. of their issue to be now in a state of liquidation. Denial was given to a report that certain banks would be allowed to circulate part of their issue.

SQUADRON A STARTS HOME.

New York Troopers Get Rousing Send-Off at McAllen.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Dec. 15.—Squadron A of the New York Division left here tonight to be mustered out of the Federal service after five months of border service. Major William Wright expects the trains will reach New York on Thursday. Both the Twelfth Infantry and the First Cavalry did honor to the departing troopers.

So that the soldiers would not have to interrupt work to prepare their last meal here, the men of the Twelfth invited the entire unit to lunch. Following this there was a parade of the infantry unit and the squadron men, lined up near the railroad, bade farewell to their comrades in tumultuous cheers. The First Cavalry filed past in columns of four and there was more cheering and banter.

A letter from General O'Ryan thanking the men for their willing work recounts that the squadron excelled the efficiency marks of all other squadrons and battalions on the combat practice range, and that its zeal in training was unsurpassed.

DIED AS AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Dr. Fisher Refused to Pose Before Villa as a Mexican.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 15.—An American who arrived here today from Santa Rosalia, Mexico, brought confirmations of the killing of Dr. C. H. Fisher at Santa Rosalia, an unidentified foreigner at Jiminez and Howard Gray at Parral.

Dr. Fisher, an aged American physician, according to the refugee, was arrested and taken before Villa. Mexican women begged for the doctor's life, insisting that he had lived in Mexico so long he was a Mexican citizen. Villa drew his pistol and fired at Dr. Fisher's feet.

"Are you an American?" Villa was said to have asked the physician.

"Yes, I am an American," Dr. Fisher replied.

The prisoner was then bound, loaded into a cart and taken to the cemetery, where he was shot, his head being severed from his body with a sabre by one of the firing squad.

Another man was taken from a train at Jiminez and ordered shot in spite of protests that he was a British subject, the refugee said. His body was burned. The narrator was unable to learn anything of this man's identity save that he was a middle-aged Irishman.

The refugee also brought the first news of Henry Clark's escape from an execution squad at Jiminez when the Villa forces occupied the town. Clark, an American, who owned a ranch near Jiminez, was caught by the Villa followers in Jiminez and was stripped of his clothing and ordered shot. Clark's son, according to the refugee, offered to fight with Villa if the bandit would pardon Clark. This was done, and the last seen of Clark was when he was going to his ranch clad only in a Mexican blanket.

Broker Manning to Marry at 75.

John Bernard Manning, a broker of 2 Wall Street, and Miss Honora May O'Brien, his secretary, obtained a marriage license yesterday and said they would be married soon at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. Manning, whose residence is 81 Riverside Drive, gave his age as 75, and the prospective bride said she was 28 years old and lived at 54 West Ninety-sixth Street.

Miss Nina Dearth to Make Debut.

Mrs. Henry Golden Dearth is to give a reception at her residence, 763 Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 27, to introduce her daughter, Miss Nina Dearth. On the night of Jan. 31 Colonel Robert M. Thompson is to give a dance for Miss Dearth at the Colony Club, at which his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Peil, will act as hostess.

TWO OPERAS APPLAUDED.

"Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" Given with Mmes. Kurt and Muzio.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" were sung for the first time this season amid the popular enthusiasm that always accompanies the double bill. There was an element of novelty in the representations, in that two new prima donnas were heard in the principal feminine rôles of the operas, Melanie Kurt as Santuzza and Claudia Muzio as Nedda. In "Cavalleria" Mmes. Perini and Mattfeld and Messrs. Botta and De Luca, and in "Pagliacci" Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Bada and Tegani were old friends in their respective rôles. Gennaro Papi conducted the operas for the first time.

Mmes. Kurt and Muzio succeeded well enough in their new rôles, although the Austrian singer, having perhaps the more difficult task, did not always identify herself completely with the vocal demands that have been considered the normal for her rôle. Neither performance seemed brilliantly successful, but neither could be condemned as unsatisfactory. Mr. Caruso, again proving how much better he is singing this season than last, aroused much enthusiasm among his hearers. The conducting of Mr. Papi was very spirited, the quality that is more necessary than most others in expressing what there is in the orchestral scores of these operas.

H. Casimir de Rham.

H. Casimir de Rham, for many years prominent here and in Newport, R. I., died yesterday at his home, 960 Park Avenue. He belonged to many social organizations in Newport, including the Outer Fountain Fishing Club and the Reading Room. He was also a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, and New York Yacht Clubs.

Obituary Notes.

PATRICK JOSEPH EVERS, a retired contractor and builder of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 626 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. Mr. Evers had lived at his late residence for the last fifty years.

FRANK DENNER, head of the firm of F. Denner & Co., fruit dealers in Fulton Market, Manhattan, and a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks and the Royal Arcanum, died at his home, 388 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday from heart disease. He was 58 years old.

JOHN WILLIAM HEALY, a retired real estate operator, died on Thursday at his home, 145 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 72 years.

Mrs. JANE FERRIS PECK, wife of Alfred M. Peck, a dealer in printing inks, died on Thursday at her home, 682 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, in her sixty-ninth year.

THOMAS ARKELL, a retired hotel man of Manhattan and a Director of the Bee Hive Hygienic Ice Company of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 155 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Arkell was born in Gloucester, England.

Mrs. FANNY STERN, widow of Gabe Stern and active in Jewish philanthropies in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 898 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. She is survived by a son, Sid Stern, and a daughter, Mrs. Cordelia Newman.

HENRY LINK, member of the firm of Gerard & Co., manufacturers of moulding in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 9 Cedar Street, aged 49 years.

ROBERT MAYNARD, 58 years old, a retired insurance man, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Thursday in his fifty-ninth year. His home was at 379 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN G. LEIDY, a newspaper writer of Newark, N. J., for more than forty years, died yesterday at the home of his son, 12 Sidney Place, in that city, in his seventy-third year.

FREDERICK T. MAY, for many years a merchant here, died on Friday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., in his eighty-eighth year. He was a veteran of the civil war.

WESLEY I. WOOD, founder of the Staten Island Cleaning and Dyeing Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Chatham, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year.

HUGH OSBORNE, Superintendent of the French Cable Company for twenty-five years, died on Tuesday in New Orleans, La. He was one of the few men who came here from England in 1874 to manage the cables of the United States Cable Company.

SAMUEL H. AUSTIN, a tobacco manufacturer, died on Friday at his home in Philadelphia, in his seventy-first year. He was a member of many clubs in Philadelphia and this city, and was a collector of curios and antiques.

WILL R. SIMMONS, a large property owner in the Isle of Pines, Cuba, died on Friday in Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, in his fifty-eighth year.

JOSEPH T. MEAD, a veteran actor, and the author of the song, "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," died on Friday in Santa Rosa, Cal., in his seventy-first year. He was known on the stage as Joe Hayden.

FRANCIS H. STEEL, founder of the Paragon Oil Company of Toledo, Ohio, and until a few weeks ago its President, died yesterday from heart disease at his home in Toledo in his sixty-ninth year.

LYMAN M. OTIS, Treasurer of Rochester, N. Y., for twelve years and who retired last January after more than sixty years in office in Monroe County, died yesterday at his home in Rochester in his eighty-seventh year.

FRANCIS WILLIAM SHEEHAN, leader of the Yale University Glee Club during 1897-8, died yesterday at the home of his sister in Woodmont, Conn. He was graduated from Yale in 1898 and in 1900 from the Law School of the university. Mr. Sheehan belonged to the New Haven Graduates' Club, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Corbey Court.

THOMAS NASH, brother of William A. Nash, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank, died suddenly yesterday in Jacksonville, Fla., in his sixty-seventh year. He was formerly assistant cashier in the main office of the Corn Exchange Bank and was associated with the bank for more than thirty years.

Mrs. SARAH ELIZA BATTERMAN, widow of Henry Batterman, formerly in the dry goods business in Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Hotel Bossert, in Brooklyn, in her sixty-seventh year.

ALBERT D. McCABE, Sealer of Weights and Measures of Monmouth County, N. J., died yesterday in the Long Branch Hospital, in his seventy-first year.

EDWARD L. WARD, associated with his wife in the millinery business under the name of M. E. Ward, died on Thursday night at his home in Orange, N. J.

WILLIAM GIHON, retired head of William H. Gihon & Co., woolen merchants, died yesterday at his home in North Broadway, Tarrytown, N. Y., in his eighty-fourth year.

ROBERT ROGERS, a character actor, whose most recent appearance was in "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," died suddenly from heart disease last night in the entrance of the Fulton Theatre. He had appeared in various Frohman and Belasco productions. Mr. Rogers was in his fifty-fourth year, and lived at the Hotel Iroquois. He is survived by his wife, who is known on the stage as Louise MacIntosh.

WILLIAM BONE FULLER, for more than fifty years a salesman for the H. B. Claflin Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 233 West Seventy-sixth Street, in his seventy-ninth year.

JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, a retired jeweler, died at his home, 255 West Ninetieth Street, in his fifty-eighth year.

Mrs. ANNA CARROLL, wife of the Rev. Dr. Henry K. Carroll, died yesterday at her home in Plainfield, N. J.

Captain JOHN MATHIAS of the White Star liner Laurentic died on Tuesday at sea, according to a cable dispatch received yesterday from the office of the company in Liverpool. He was 46 years old. Since the beginning of the war the Laurentic has been doing patrol duty.

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BIG BARGAIN CATALOG FREE.

ASSISTS INNOCENT ALIENS.

Quaker Committee in England Aids Destitute Enemies There.

LONDON, Dec. 7, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—So far as known here, England is the only one of the countries at war which supports a charitable committee for the help of enemies in its midst. Yet such is the "Emergency Committee for the Assistance of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians in Distress."

This society was formed by members of the Religious Society of Friends to aid "innocent alien enemies in Great Britain rendered destitute by the war," and its report for the last fiscal year shows that nearly $100,000 was contributed and disbursed. Membership is not confined to the Quakers, for the Archbishop of Canterbury, the head of the Church of England, and the Bishops of Lichfield and Lincoln, as well as Viscount Bryce, Lord Haldane, formerly Minister for War, and several members of Parliament and ministers of Protestant churches are among its supporters.

The committee maintains a regular staff of visitors, who pay regular calls and enter sympathetically into the many difficulties that continually arise.

NO MORE BRITISH HAIRPINS

Under Government's Order to Check Use of Metal.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 16.—According to the Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily News the Government's orders for checking the use of metal in non-war manufactures include the prohibition of the further making of women's hairpins.

WILLIAM C. NIXON DEAD.

Head of St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Began as a Laborer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—William C. Nixon, President of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, died at 5 o'clock this afternoon from heart disease, in his fifty-ninth year. He had been in poor health for some time, but was critically ill for only the last two weeks.

Mr. Nixon was one of the last railroad Presidents who worked their way from the position of a day laborer. He was born in Earlville, Ill., and began work in 1878 as a bridge carpenter on the B. & M. Railroad, in Nebraska. From there he went to the Santa Fé as a night watchman, and a year later obtained a position as clerk in the Albuquerque station of that road. Mr. Nixon later joined the Southern Kansas Railway, of which in 1885 he became train master. In 1900 he became General Superintendent of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad, and in 1906 was appointed General Manager of the Frisco Lines in St. Louis. During 1913 he was appointed to his late position.

Mr. Nixon was a member of the St. Louis, Noonday, and Mercantile Clubs of St. Louis, the Pickwick Club of New Orleans, the Aziola Club of Galveston, and the Dallas Club of Dallas, Tex.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Died.

ANTHON.—On Dec. 13, 1916, Marie Madeleine Anthon, daughter of the late Edward Anthon and Helen Louise Anthon. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Please omit flowers.

BALDWIN.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Dec. 15, James W., eldest son of the late Warren S. and Elizabeth Wilde Baldwin. Funeral service from his late home, 444 Broad St., on Monday, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M. Interment in Bloomfield Cemetery.

BATTERMAN.—At her late residence, Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, Sarah Eliza, wife of the late Henry Batterman, in her 67th year. Funeral at the chapel of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Lafayette Ave. and Clinton Ave., today, Dec. 17, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BIGELOW.—On Dec. 13, 1916, at Utica, N. Y., the Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, for forty years pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of that city.

BOHM.—At her residence, 1,199 Boston Road, Friday morning, Julia Bohm, mother of Joseph and Charles Bohm. Funeral for relatives will be held jointly with that of her recently deceased husband, Leopold Bohm, from Meyer's Chapel, 228 Lexington Av., Sunday, at 10 o'clock.

BRADSHAW.—Sarah A., widow of Captain Albert M. Bradshaw, at her home, Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 13, 1916, peacefully, after a lingering illness. Funeral services Saturday morning, 11:30 o'clock, at All Saints' Church, Lakewood.

BROWN.—On Dec. 13, 1916, Elizabeth Campbell, wife of Rev. T. Edwin Brown, D. D., in Independence, Kan., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mark D. Mitchell, Rochester, N. Y., and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

BUEHLER.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, 1916, suddenly, Kate Keller Buehler, wife of John Buehler, and mother of Howard F. and Robert E. Keller. Services at 1,148 Clay Av., Bronx Borough, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 7:30 P. M.

CARROLL.—Annie Barnes, beloved wife of Henry King Carroll, on Friday, Dec. 15. Services at her late residence, 145 Westervelt Av., Plainfield, N. J., Monday, Dec. 18, at 2:30 o'clock.

CROQUET.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 15, 1916, Mark Smith Croquet. Funeral services at his late residence, 291 Argyle Road, Flatbush, on Sunday, Dec. 17, at 2 P. M.

DE RHAM.—Suddenly, at 960 Park Av., Henry Casimir de Rham, in his 62d year, son of the late Charles and Laura de Rham. Funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 43d St., on Monday, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M.

DOUGLAS.—Henry, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 145 West 51st St., on Saturday, Dec. 16, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

GEBHARD.—On Friday, Mamie Pings, beloved wife of August Gebhard, and devoted mother of Helene Stark Wertheim. Funeral at convenience of family.

GIHON.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1916, William Gihon, son of the late John and Elizabeth Gihon, in his 84th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 98 North Broadway, on Sunday, 17th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GOLDWATER.—Suddenly, on Dec. 15, Adolph, beloved husband of Pauline. Funeral from his late residence, 701 West 177th, on Sunday, Dec. 17, at 2 P. M.

GREENWAY.—Suddenly, in Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, Alice White Greenway of Hot Springs, Ark. Funeral Huntsville, Ala.

GUION.—Julia, widow of John Guion, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. A. George, Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 15. Funeral private.

HAWLEY.—Entered into rest, on Friday, Dec. 15, 1916, at Yonkers, N. Y., Catharine Ann Brown, wife of the late David Hawley, in the 92d year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEGGETT.—At 119 West 92d St., New York, Dec. 15, Katharine Dick, daughter of the late Charles Pleasants and Ellen Currie Leggett of Flushing. Funeral service will be held at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Monday, Dec. 18, at 3:15 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 2:41 P. M. Interment private.

MARS.—On Dec. 13, 1916, May Frances, beloved wife of Bryce Mars, in her 71st year. Funeral service at her late residence, 33 Lafayette St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 16, at 4 P. M. Long Island papers please copy.

MARTIN.—Dec. 13, 1916, suddenly, in Elmira, N. Y., Hiram C. Martin of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 68 years.

MORRIS.—William J., suddenly, Dec. 14, 1916, at Far Rockaway, age 65. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORROW.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1916, Thomas J. Morrow, aged 59 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 7 Highland Place, Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MYERS.—On Friday, Dec. 15, 1916, at Roosevelt Hospital, Daniel K. Myers, Sergeant Headquarters Co., 71st Infantry, N. G. N. Y. Funeral services at Church of the Epiphany, 35th St. and Lexington Av., on Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock.

REICH.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, Jacob, beloved husband of Louisa Reich. Funeral services at his late residence, 231 East 34th St. on Sunday, Dec. 17 at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

RISLEY.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Leander S. Risley, (3d Company,) from his late residence, 97 Westervelt Place, Passaic Park, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 16, 1916, on arrival of the 2:15 train from New York.

RHONHEIMER. — Mrs. Fannie, Dec. 14. Funeral services Sunday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock, 226 St. James Place, Brooklyn. Interment Washington Cemetery.

ROONEY.—John A. Rooney, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1916, 3,143 Decatur Av. Mass in St. Brendan Church, 207th St., Monday, 10 A. M., sharp.

ROSENBERGER.—On Dec. 13, in Chicago, after a brief illness, Emanuel, beloved son of Fannie and the late Joseph Rosenberger and beloved brother of Max Salo, Mrs. Gustav J. Fleischman, and Mrs. Leon Fleischman. Funeral private Sunday morning from his late residence, 601 West 156th St.

SEASONGOOD.—Emma, widow of the late Lewis Seasongood, at Cincinnati, Dec. 15.

SHEEHAN.—At Woodmont, Conn., Dec. 15, Francis William Sheehan, son of the late William Joseph and Elizabeth O'Donnel Sheehan, aged 41 years, 2 months, and 14 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SOWAAL.—Sarah. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th and 67th Sts., Campbell Bldg., Sat. evening, 8 o'clock.

STERN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 14, Fanny, beloved wife of the late Gabe Stern, and the loving and devoted mother of Sig Stern and Cordelia Newman, and sister of Clara Rascovar and Henry Weil. Funeral from her late residence, 808 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock. Interment Mount Neboh Cemetery, Eufaula, Ala., papers please copy.

STEWART.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, Samuel Stewart, in his 20th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 435 East 184th St., on Saturday, Dec. 16, at 8:30 P. M.

THOMPSON.—Louis C., on Friday, Dec. 15, 1916, at his residence, 145 South 11th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Services at house, 6 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 17. Interment at Littletown, Conn.

TOUSSAINT.—Friday, Dec. 15, 1916, Christian Frederick Toussaint, in his 63d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 888 Morris Av., Bronx, Sunday, Dec. 17, 1916, 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

VOLCK.—On Dec. 13, Sadie V. (nee Brady,) beloved wife of Joseph Volck. Funeral from her late residence, 1,082 Tinton Av., Bronx, Monday, Dec. 18, thence to the Church of St. Anthony, 190th St. and Prospect Av. Solemn requiem at 9:30. Automobile cortege.

WAGNER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 9, 1916, Christopher J. Wagner, in his 58th year. Services at the funeral parlors of Fred Riker, 760 Carroll St., at 7th Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, the 16th inst., at 8 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery Sunday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M. All fraternal bodies please take notice.

WHITE.—On Friday, Dec. 15, John Wesley White, in his 76th year. Funeral at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. E. Canterbury, 100 East 81st St., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 17, at 4 o'clock. Members of Manhattan Lodge No. 489, F. & A. M., are invited to be present.

WILLIAMS.—Mrs. Catharine T., aged 72, widow of the late Captain George Williams. Funeral notice hereafter.

BOYE.—Adolf C., 2,115 Story Av., Bronx, Dec. 14, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—Ellen, 371 West 56th St., Dec. 14. Funeral Dec. 18, 9:30 A. M.

CARNEY.—John, 201 Avenue C, Dec. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DIDELOT.—Alexandrine, 158 West 10th St., Dec. 14, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HILL.—Alice, 610 2d Av., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HUBBARD. — Sarah, 1,820 Holland Av., Bronx, Dec. 13. Funeral today.

LACKEY.—James M., 13 Christopher St., Dec. 14. Funeral private.

LEAHY.—Thomas, 377 2d Av., Dec. 14. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LUTTELL.—Gustave, 248 East 77th St., Dec. 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McCANN.—Margaret G., 1,402 2d Av., Dec. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MITCHELL.—Joanna L. H., 1,038 Boston Road, Bronx, Dec. 13. Funeral today.

REYNOLDS.—Jeanette, 406 West 124th St., Dec. 12. Funeral tomorrow.

SHAW.—Agnes, 21 7th St., Dec. 14, aged 50.

SMITH.—Harry, Dec. 14, aged 60. Funeral 161 8th Av., today, 2 P. M.

STEIN.—Selma, 64 East 90th St., Dec. 14. Funeral private.

SWEETEN.—William J., 357 East 133d St., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow.

TURNER.—Ellen, 44 Amsterdam Av., Dec. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WATTE.—Sarah M., 414 West 18th St., Dec. 14. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

WELLS.—Fredrique, 219 East 70th St., Dec. 14. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ALBERT.—John, 252 Grove St., Dec. 13, aged 73. Funeral Dec. 14.

ALKER.—Mary J., 636 Greene Av., Dec. 13.

AMASS.—Charles S., 9,606 20th Av., Dec. 14, aged 49.

AMON.—Nicholas, 114 Grant Av., Dec. 13, aged 68.

BACH.—Bernard, 212 Jerome St., Dec. 13, aged 58. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LOESEN.—Harry, 492 4th Av., Dec. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BRENNAN.—Mary, 996 Manhattan Av., Dec. 14, aged 42. Funeral Dec. 18, 9:30 A. M.

CAMPBELL.—Mary A., 342 14th St., Dec. 13. Funeral service today.

CARRAL.—Angelina, 318 20th St., Dec. 14. Funeral today.

COHEN.—Abraham, 258 Columbia St., Dec. 13, aged 4.

DENNER.—Frank, 388 Stuyvesant Av., Dec. 14, aged 58. Funeral service tomorrow.

EVERS.—Patrick J., 628 Sterling Place, Dec. 14. Funeral

$100,000,000 A YEAR OUR TOLL FOR CANCER

Head of Actuarial Society Estimates Value of Human Lives Destroyed.

DISEASE NOT HEREDITARY

Arthur Hunter Gives Insurance Presidents Results of Exhaustive Investigation.

Cancer is not hereditary, nor is it contagious, according to Arthur Hunter, President of the Actuarial Society of America, who told the Association of Life Insurance Presidents yesterday the conclusions he had drawn from an extensive study of life insurance statistics.

"Every one must recognize a serious menace to the community in any disease which resulted in more than 80,000 deaths last year and which in the last decade has caused the deaths of nearly 700,000 inhabitants of the United States," he said. About one-half of those deaths in 1915 were among persons under 60 years of age. If we assume that each of those individuals was worth potentially $2,000, the community was poorer by $100,000,000 through their deaths, aside from the cost of attending them in their sickness.

"There seems little to support the view that cancer is the result of contagion. Twenty thousand applications for life insurance received in August, 1916, were reviewed, and it was found that in 488 cases one only of the parents of the applicant died of cancer, and in only four cases both parents were stated to have died of that disease. Out of these 492 cases, where one or both parents had died of cancer, 42 per cent. of the other parents had died of some other disease, 56 per cent. were living, at an average age of 61, and less than 1 per cent. had died of cancer. There were, accordingly, 122 times as many cases in which one parent had died of cancer as of those in which both parents had died of the disease. This clearly indicates that there is very little to fear from contagion.

"My first investigation as to possible heredity consisted of cases of persons insured in six companies, both parents having died of cancer prior to the date of application for insurance. First ascertained, wherever known, the cause of death of the parents of those who died of cancer. Of 472 grandparents of the insured the cause of death was given in 234 cases, of which 47 were from cancer. The cause of death was stated in 184 of these as 'old age,' the average age at the death of which was 82. In 72 of the cases the cause of the grandparents' deaths was not known, but the age was given, the average being 62. In 155 cases neither the age nor the cause of death was known. It is reasonable to conclude that if only two died of cancer out of 234 parents of persons who died of cancer, that disease is not hereditary.

"My next task was to find the death rate from cancer among those whose parents had both died of cancer. Of 175 sons and daughters who lived beyond the age of 40, 19, or 11 per cent., had died from various diseases at the age of 52. None of these deaths had been from cancer. The remaining 156 were living at an average age of 53. Of the 102 sons and daughters who lived beyond the age of 50 there were 9 deaths, none of which had been due to cancer. The remaining 93 were alive at an average age of 59. As the average age at death from cancer among life insurance policy holders is about 55, many of the progeny of the cancerous parents were within the danger zone, yet there were no deaths from cancer.

"The material that has been presented justifies the belief that cancer is not hereditary and that there is no hereditary predisposition to that disease. Certainly the statistics show that a man or a woman, one or both of whose parents died from cancer, is no more likely to die from that disease than those whose family history was free from that aberration. Strong proof should be presented in the future to justify asking the public to take any other point of view. Men and women who are in anxiety of mind on account of the appearance of cancer in their ancestry or immediate family may dismiss such anxieties as there is no statistical evidence at the present time that the disease of cancer is transmitted by inheritance in mankind."

INSURANCE TAXES OPPOSED.

State Levies on Life Companies Called Blow at Social Service.

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents yesterday started a national movement for the untaxing of life insurance companies on the ground that they perform a work of social service which is lessened by heavy levies. The life insurance companies pay about $15,000,000 a year taxes. The action was taken just prior to the adjournment of the tenth annual convention of the association, held at the Hotel Astor, when there was adopted a resolution calling for joint action by the association and the American Life Convention looking to the drafting of suitable laws.

The resolution was passed at the suggestion of Charles F. Coffin, President of the American Life Convention, who assailed the policy of the Legislatures of various States in increasing the taxes of life insurance companies in the last ten years.

Mr. Coffin pointed out that the taxes paid by 238 life insurance companies in the country in 1915 were $14,251,735. In addition to which taxes on real estate were paid to the amount of $2,594,000. He said that the cost of supervising life insurance companies had been $1,360,000, and that therefore the companies were paying $12,000,000 a year, or $1,000,000 a month, beyond the amount needed for supervision, which, he said, should mark the limit of the taxes of life insurance companies.

"Allowing $2,500 for the education and training of a boy or girl, the life insurance tax paid during the last ten years would equip and train for life's duties an army of 45,700 young people," said he.

Mr. Coffin advocated the inclusion of Insurance Commissioners in the fight to reduce life insurance taxation, and suggested the formation of a committee of five members from the association, five members of the American Life Convention, and five Insurance Commissioners to prepare a model life insurance taxation law to be used in the presentation of the subject to the various Legislatures.

W. G. Curtis, President of the National Casualty Company of Detroit, in a speech before the association attacked compulsory State insurance as something that would form too rich a field for politicians. George E. Edwards, President of the Dollar Savings Bank of New York, spoke on "The Interests in Common of Savings Institutions and Life Insurance Companies." He attacked savings bank life insurance as paternalistic and undesirable.

The resignation of Robert Lynn Cox, general counsel of the association, was accepted. Mr. Cox becomes the Third Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

DRY VOTE FALLS OFF.

Socialists, However, Show Gains in the State Canvass.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Tabulations of the State Board of Canvassers show that while the Socialist Party polled a greater vote this year than two and four years ago, the Prohibition Party's vote in this State was reduced.

In 1912 the Debs, Socialist, electors received 63,424 votes and the Chafin, Prohibition, electors 19,455 votes. In 1914 the Socialist vote ranged from 37,798 for Strebel for Governor to 55,269 for Russell for United States Senator. The Prohibition vote ranged from 27,723 for Adamson for State Engineer to 28,049 for Clements for Secretary of State.

At the recent election the highest and lowest vote for Socialist candidates were: Wilcox for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, 65,029 and for the Benson Presidential electors 46,102. The highest and lowest for the Prohibition candidates were: Spriggs for Lieutenant Governor, 34,277 and for Hanly Presidential electors 19,031.

REJECT MAIL TUBES BY VOTE OF 9 TO 6

Committee Favors Postmaster General's Plan—Fight to Reach the House Floor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The abolishment of mail deliveries by pneumatic tubes in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis, and the curtailment of the New York service, as recommended by the Post Office Department, was voted today by the House Committee on Post Offices. The committee stood 9 to 6 against the mail tubes. Renewals of contracts for New York deliveries by tubes are to be subject to discontinuance on six months' notice.

In his annual report the Postmaster General said he would offer separate bids for the service north of the Grand Central and Times Square stations in New York, and the contracts would not be renewed for this part of the city except at a material reduction in cost.

The action of the committee was taken despite the protests of delegations from the various cities to be affected. The committee held extended hearings on the tube controversy, but was evidently favorable to the department's recommendations from the outset. When the Post Office Appropriation bill is reported it will contain no money for tube deliveries in the four cities named, where automobile truck deliveries are to supersede the tubes.

Representative Tague of Massachusetts led the fight for retention of the tubes and served notice that a minority report would be filed and the fight taken to the floor of the House, and, if necessary, to the Senate. The five members of the committee who joined Mr. Tague in defense of the tubes were: Representatives Paige of Massachusetts, Madden of Illinois, Steenerson of Minnesota, Griest of Pennsylvania, and Hamilton of New York. Those recorded against continuance of the tubes were: Chairman Moon of Tennessee and Representatives Cox of Indiana, Black of Texas, Blackmon of Alabama, Rouse of Kentucky, Ayres of Kansas, Randall of California, Britt of North Carolina, and Holland of Virginia. The adverse report of the Post Office Committee on Mail Tubes follows a four days' hearing overwhelmingly favorable to their continuance.

BAR LIQUOR 'ADS' FROM MAIL

Committee Reports Bill Striking at Evasion of Dry Statutes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A bill denying the use of the United States mail to advertisements of intoxicating liquors, whether printed in newspapers, magazines, circulars, or otherwise, was reported today by the House Committee on Post Offices. Representative C. H. Randall of California, a Prohibitionist-Democrat, is author of the measure.

"The purpose of this bill," said Mr. Randall, "is to close the mails absolutely to advertising before the public of intoxicating liquors and to any mail order liquor houses, of which there are more than 1,000, the right to go into either wet or dry territory and override local liquor regulations by soliciting sales through the medium of the mails."

The report on the Randall bill was ordered at a secret session of the committee, but the majority in its favor was said to have been slight. The bill provides:

"That no letter, package, postal card, circular, newspapers, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of any spirituous, vinous, malt, fermented, or other intoxicating or alcoholic liquor, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any Postmaster or letter carrier when addressed to other than a lawfully licensed manufacturer or dealer in such liquors."

It is provided that any person knowingly violating the proposed law shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both, and for subsequent offenses shall be imprisoned for not more than five years.

The District of Columbia Prohibition bill was under consideration for several hours in the Senate today, but was temporarily laid aside after Senator Sheppard had sought an agreement to vote next Monday. When opponents of the measure signified that they would be ready for a final vote at that time, Senator Jones of Washington, as a friend of the bill, objected to fixing the date. Debate on the measure and the Underwood amendment to provide for a referendum on the issue to the voters of the District will be resumed tomorrow.

Senator Smoot of Utah, declaring that the Sheppard bill is a makeshift, submitted a substitute today which would not only prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in the capital, but also prevent its importation for personal use.

NEWLANDS WANTS TIME.

Will Ask Congress to Continue the Transportation Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Newlands Joint Committee, which has suspended its hearings on railway problems until the end of the present session of Congress, today formally decided to ask Congress for an extension of the time within which it is required to finish its work and make a report. According to the joint resolution under which the committee was appointed it was instructed to report not later than Jan. 8, 1917. It will now ask authority to continue its work until Jan. 1, 1918.

Senator Newlands, who is in charge of the measures embodying the President's railway program, today issued a statement protesting against the use of the expression "compulsory arbitration" in referring to the President's plan.

"It is a misnomer," he said. "The legislation desired is an amendment to the Mediation and Conciliation act, providing that where mediation and conciliation have failed there shall be an investigation of the facts by a Government commission appointed by the President, instructed to report within ninety days, accompanied by a stay of the power of strike or lockout during the period of investigation and for thirty days thereafter."

TO TRY FORD LIBEL SUIT.

Court Sustains Demurrers Entered by the Navy League.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Three of the demurrers which the Navy League entered to Henry Ford's defense in the $100,000 libel suit the league has brought against him on the basis of his published advertisements attacking military preparedness were sustained today in the local Supreme Court, and the case will go to trial later on its merits.

Ford pleaded in defense that the publication was privileged because he believed it to be true; the league demurred to that plea as an issue to be tried in court, and was sustained.

DAVID CAPLAN CONVICTED.

Guilty of Manslaughter in Connection with Los Angeles Explosion.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 15.—David Caplan was foung guilty of manslaughter today at his second trial for complicity in The Los Angeles Times explosion Oct. 1, 1910, when twenty men were killed. He will appear in court Monday to receive sentence. His attorneys announced today that they would file a motion for a new trial.

The jury was out five hours. Caplan was the fourth man brought to trial in the case. The other three were James B. McNamara, his brother, John J., former Secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and Mathew A. Schmidt, who was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment last December. James McNamara also is serving a life sentence, while his brother is in prison under a fifteen-year sentence.

A disagreement was reported by the jury at Caplan's first trial. Caplan's second trial began Oct. 23.

$6,000,000 DONATION TO EASE LIVING COST

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to Make Gifts of Money to Many Employes.

BROKERS PAY BIG BONUSES

Miller & Co. to Distribute from 25 to 100 Per Cent. of Salaries Among Their Workers.

More than $6,000,000 will be distributed soon by the Bell Telephone system among its employes as an aid to those whose margin between income and necessary cost of living is narrow. Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who made this announcement yesterday, explained that these payments would not take the place of wage increases for demonstrated merit or the readjustments usually made at this time of year.

Details as to the time and method of distribution will be arranged by the several companies constituting the Bell system as, in the judgment of the local management, may be for the best interests of the employes. However, it has been decided that the equivalent of three weeks' pay will be given to those receiving $3,000 or less per year, who have been in the employ of the company a year or more; the equivalent of two weeks' pay to those receiving $3,000 or less, who have been in the employ of the company less than a year but more than three months, and bonuses not yet fixed to those receiving more than $3,000 but less than $5,000 a year.

Mr. Vail made it clear that the payments were not a distribution of profits and that all employes would not participate, the design being to assist those most in need of aid.

Miller & Co., stock brokers, 26 Broadway, and 212 Fifth Avenue, will distribute about $100,000 among employes as a Christmas present. The distribution will be made tonight at a dinner and reunion of the Miller Goodfellowship Association at the Martinique. Each year the firm gives its workers a share in the profits, but the bonuses this year are 15 per cent. higher than in previous years. The bonuses will be given according to length of service and importance of position.

Miller & Co. employ 100 men, and each will get a share. In some cases this will be equivalent to the total annual salary. No one will receive less than 25 per cent. of his year's earnings. In addition to the cash award the company will maintain group insurance for its men and will pay the premiums so long as the insured remains on the company's pay roll.

Employes of the Bankers Trust Company will have a Christmas party this afternoon and the annual distribution of bonuses will be made. A committee of senior employes has recently made a study of the increased cost of living, and in accordance with its recommendation an amount varying from 15 to 17 per cent. of the annual salaries will be paid to the employes. This is in addition to the bonus of 5 per cent. of salaries and the payment of $20,000 into the Employes Pension Fund, which the company has made for several years past. The total distribution this year approximates 27 per cent. of the salary roll.

Three floors of the Bankers Trust Company Building will be used for this afternoon's celebration, which will be centred around a huge Christmas tree. There will be music by the bank's own talent and professionals, supper will be served and favors provided for the women employes and wives of clerks. Seward Prosser, the President, will entertain the officers and their wives at dinner at the Union Club, after which they will attend the Christmas festivities at the bank.

Employes of other banks and trust companies, among them the National Bank of Commerce, will hold Christmas parties this afternoon.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank will pay bonuses to its employes, ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. of annual salaries. The amount paid to each member of the staff will be determined by the length of service and the size of the income, account being taken of the degree in which the increased cost of living has proved a burden to the lower salaried employes.

Directors of the Citizens Central National Bank, in addition to substantial increases in the salaries of its employes, voted yesterday a bonus of 10 per cent.

Besides the individual distributions made by a number of Curb houses, a fund is being created for distribution among the messengers, street cleaners and others who assist the Curb brokers in carrying on their business.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company has granted a bonus of 10 per cent. to its employes.

The Midwest Refining Company has given a bonus of one month's salary to all employes receiving less than $3,000 a year.

The Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis is going to pay a 10 per cent. bonus to its employes.

GIVE $100,000 TO 8,000 MEN.

Woolen Mills of Passaic Distribute Bonuses Among Their Employes.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 15.—About $100,000 in cash was distributed today by six of the woolen mills here as a bonus to employes numbering about 8,000. To those employed more than two years was given $10; to those employed four years, $15 each; six years, $20 each, and those who had worked for eight years or more, $25 each.

The concerns making the distribution were the Botany Worsted Company, the Gera Mills, the Forstmann & Huffmann Company, the Passaic Worsted Spinning Company, the New Jersey Spinning Company, and the Garfield Worsted Mills, all members of the Council of Passaic Wool Manufacturers recently formed to bring employer and employe into closer relationship. The bonuses were a part of the co-operative plan. The concerns on Dec. 1 granted voluntarily a 10 per cent. increase in the pay of their employes.

JOY IN WALL ST. BACK YARD.

Downtown Children to Have Great Christmas Frolic Free.

A Christmas tree for the 1,600 children in Wall Street's back yard is being planned by some of the charitable folk in that region. Wall Street's back yard runs from Vesey Street south to the Battery and from Broadway west to the river. The celebration will be held on the evening of Dec. 23, between dusk and bedtime, on the big Bowling Green playground, which Wall Street men last year provided in Washington Street, between Norris and Rector.

There will be two big, electrically illuminated Christmas trees, music by the People's Music League Orchestra, and folk dances by the children of the neighborhood. Twenty-seven nationalities—Irish, Syrian, Polish, Turkish, &c.—will be represented.

The celebration is in charge of the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association, 98 Washington Street. Money, toys and other contributions are needed and should be sent to that address. Packages may also be left at Wood's Parcel Room, near the Fulton Street entrance to the Hudson Terminal, or in the package room of the Jersey Central ferry house, at the foot of Liberty Street. If checked at any of the downtown subway stations the contributions will be sent for if the identification tag is mailed to the association.

MORE PAY FOR COKE TOILERS

Frick's Company Increases Wages of Its 40,000 Employes.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 15.—Notices were posted at the plants of the H. C. Frick Coke Company throughout the coke region today announcing an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. Approximately 40,000 men are affected. This is the third increase given the coke workers this year. Independent companies are expected to meet the advance.

CHISHOLM, Minn., Dec. 15.—Official announcement is made at the local headquarters of the Great Northern ore properties that beginning today a general 10 per cent. increase in wages will be given to all its employes.

PAY 121 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

Scovill Manufacturing Co. and Others Make Extra Distribution.

The Scovill Manufacturing Company has declared a special dividend of 25 per cent. in Anglo-French bonds, 10 per cent. in cash and the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. This is the ninth successive month in which the company has declared an extra dividend common stock, which, with the $30 a of 10 per cent. in cash. In January, February and March, 5 per cent. extra was paid, and in April 8 per cent. extra. With the regular dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, this makes a total of 121 per cent. in cash this year, not counting the 25 per cent. disbursement in Anglo-French bonds.

The du Pont Powder Company and the Hercules Powder Company have used their holdings of Anglo-French bonds for dividend distributions.

The Ingersoll-Rand Company has declared a dividend of $20 a share on the share paid in April, makes $50 in dividends for the year. In addition, the company paid 20 per cent. in stock in April.

Directors of the Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis have ordered the distribution of $1,700,000 as an extra 10 per cent. dividend on the common stock. This payment is in addition to the regular 7 per cent. dividend.

The Ohio Iron & Steel Company, operating a blast furnace at Lowellville, O., has declared an extra 5 per cent. dividend on its $2,000,000 outstanding stock.

The Colt Patent Fire Arms Company has declared an extra dividend of 18 per cent. in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. On Oct. 2 an extra dividend of 12½ per cent. was paid.

KROTEL VERSUS FLANAGAN.

Magistrate Has a Policeman Arrested and Is Accused by Lawyer.

Magistrate Krotel, who Thursday fined a man for chewing gum in his court, although the accuser said it was a gum drop, yesterday arrested a policeman who refused to stop the snow-crippled traffic so the Magistrate could have an open road to court. Later the Magistrate learned that Benjamin C. Ribman, counsel for Frank Bardonnex, who paid $5 for chewing—whatever it was—had lodged with the Bar Association a protest against the Magistrate's action in ejecting Ribman from the Tombs Court while he was defending Bardonnex.

When Magistrate Krotel reached Lafayette and Walker Streets yesterday morning, he found his path blocked. Down the street came Patrolman Flanagan of the West 100th Street Station, who was off duty. Magistrate Krotel demanded that Flanagan stop the traffic so he could pass. Flanagan referred the Magistrate to a traffic policeman. The Magistrate and Flanagan later differed upon the exact nature of the policeman's remarks. At any rate the Magistrate called Mounted Policeman John May to arrest Flanagan and take him to the Tombs Court.

There the Magistrate dismissed Flanagan, but directed the court stenographer to make no record of the matter.

In his complaint against the Magistrate Mr. Ribman characterized Mr. Krotel's action in ejecting him from court as "an outrageous and high-handed manner of procedure."

Magistrate Krotel consented to be interviewed late yesterday afternoon.

"I was the only witness in the gum chewing charge," he said, "and I am the only man who can say whether this man's horrible grimaces came from chewing gum, a cough drop or what. We have to draw the line somewhere.

"I have the courage of my convictions, and I will stand on my acts just as Judge Delehanty did on the finger print case."

OPPOSE GRANITE PAVEMENT.

Broadway Association Wants Asphalt Covering Instead.

A strong protest was made yesterday by the Broadway Association at their luncheon at the Hotel Martinque against what President Jefferson De Mont Thompson said was the evident intention of the Borough President's office to lay a granite pavement on Broadway. Mr. Thompson said he and other members had recently been investigating several types of pavement, and particularly the improved granite pavement on Third Avenue below Forty-second Street, which President Marks told the members of the association a week ago would be better for Broadway than asphalt.

"These so-called improved granite pavements," said Mr. Thompson, "come right back to the regulation granite pavement. It is noisy, dusty and would be wholly unsatisfactory for Broadway."

A resolution was adopted favoring asphalt, and a committee was appointed to attend a hearing on Monday afternoon at the office of the Borough President. Dr. Paul H. Zagat presented a resolution criticising the lack of sufficient letter boxes on Broadway.

SEES CHINA A WORLD POWER

Dr. Koo Says She Will Have Hand in International Union.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, predicted yesterday that China, when her new republican Government had demonstrated its effectiveness, would play a leading part in the working out of a world federation. Dr. Koo gave the first of six Friday morning lectures at the Society for Ethical Culture at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street. He talked yesterday on Chinese history, tracing his country's progress from its formative period up to the time of the revolution.

"However interesting the past history of China," Dr. Koo said, "the future history promises to be even more interesting. The Chinese Republic is still in its infancy, and its future is full of difficulties. Those familiar with the history of China believe that just as the republic emerged after many years of conflict, as a strong nation, so will it survive the period of adolescence. The Chinese Republic has a mission toward the world, just as it has a responsibility toward itself. Upon the success or failure of the Chinese Republic will depend the success or failure of free government in Asia."

STORM STOPS ARMY FLIGHT.

Squadron of Fifteen Machines Ready for Philadelphia Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 15.—Captain J. E. Carberry, in charge of the Government fliers here, said tonight that the proposed squadron flight to Philadelphia tomorrow would be postponed on account of the storm.

Captain Carberry's decision caused much disappointment in the camp, as the men and their fifteen machines were all ready for the test. It is expected that the flight will take place in Christmas week. It is planned that the fifteen machines shall fly to Philadelphia, and after remaining there over night fly back next day.

RESCUE WORKER HURT.

Rose Livingstone, "Angel of Chinatown," Kicked by a Sailor.

Rose Livingstone, known as the "Angel of Chinatown," lies critically ill in the Presbyterian Hospital today after an operation made necessary by a beating she received two weeks ago while waging her single-handed campaign against the social evil. Although this is the fifth time that the slender woman weighing 110 pounds has been attacked, she sent word through a nurse yesterday that she was going right back into the fight just as soon as she was able.

Miss Livingstone has been credited with having rescued more than 300 girls within the last five years. She always worked unaided until about a year ago, when her achievements attracted the attention of members of the People's Institute, 70 Fifth Avenue. To help her, a committee, including James Lees Laidlaw, the Rev. Edward Sanderson, and Mr. Chamberlain was formed. Backed by the strength of the organization, Miss Livingstone's campaign became even more vigorous.

The injuries from which she is now suffering were received while she was trying to rescue a girl from a house in Brooklyn. A drunken sailor knocked her down, after her quest seemed successful, and kicked her in the side. At the hospital last night it was said that it would be weeks before the patient would be able to leave.

CHEVALIER PLEADS GUILTY.

Ex-Police Commissioner of White Plains Admits Forgery Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Standing with bowed head before County Judge Young at White Plains today, ex-Police Commissioner George Chevalier of White Plains and formerly a prominent New York business man, entered a plea of guilty to forgery in the third degree, committed while Treasurer of the Police Board before White Plains became a city. Assistant District Attorney Fallon said there were eight indictments against Chevalier. Ex-Assemblyman J. A. Goodwin pleaded with Judge Young for clemency for the defendant.

"This man is penniless now," said Mr. Goodwin. "He has always been charitable. When there was no money in the police treasury to pay the men, he went down in his pocket, and also indorsed notes to pay the salaries of the officers until the public funds were forthcoming."

Judge Young remanded Mr. Chevalier to the county jail until next Friday for sentence.

Flower Mission Asks Gifts.

The rooms of the New York Flower Mission, 104 East Twentieth Street, will be open on Dec. 19, 20, 21 and 22, to receive Christmas cheer for the island institutions and for the sick, the infirm and for children in tenement houses. Evergreens, toys, candy, popcorn and Christmas cards, and all kinds of Christmas gifts are needed.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..7:12|Sun sets..4:30|Moon rises..11:24

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:47	12:00	5:52	6:23
Governors Island	12:16	12:05	6:48	7:16
Hell Gate	2:22	2:11	8:29	8:57

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 15.

SS Toyohashi Maru, London, Nov. 25.
SS Herm, Seville, Nov. 30.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas, Dec. 5.
SS Kilpatrick U. S., Newport News, Dec. 14.
SS Maylands, Baltimore, Dec. 13.
SS Santurce, Porto Rico, Dec. 3.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Dec. 12.
SS Ledell, Norfolk, Dec. 13.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Dec. 12.
SS Florida, Port Arthur, Dec. 5.
SS Parima, Demarara, Dec. 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	Dec. 4
*Giuseppi Verdi	Naples	Dec. 4
Dwinsk	Greenock	Nov. 27
Kirkoswald	Barry	Nov. 29
Harlem	Havre	Nov. 24
Lygenfjord	Christiania	Nov. 27
Zeta	Kirkwall	Nov. 29
Minas Geraes	Pernambuco	Nov. 27
Navajo	London	Nov. 29
Segurancа	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 21
George Pyman	Barry	Nov. 28
Caserta	Genoa	Nov. 28
St. Jean	Bordeaux	Nov. 13
Mualdro	Buenos Aires	Nov. 13
Chicago City	Bristol	Nov. 30
Floridian	Genoa	Dec. 2
Onega	Havre	Nov. 28
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 13
El Mundo	Galveston	Dec. 10

DUE TOMORROW.

*New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
†Noordam	Plymouth	Dec. 6
*Cameronia	Glasgow	Dec. 8
*Adriatic	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Mar. Negro	Barcelona	Dec. 8
Tivives	Santiago	Dec. 12
Belltrix	Rotterdam	Nov. 27
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec. 14

DUE MONDAY.

†Oscar II	Copenhagen	Dec. 7
St. Andre	Bordeaux	Dec. 4
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 10
Ohioan	Buenos Aires	Nov. 24
Brazos	San Juan	Dec. 13
Huron	Jacksonville	Dec. 15
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 15

DUE TUESDAY.

†Carpathia	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Wallace	Havre	Dec. 3
Caligue	Bordeaux	Dec. 4
Tunisie	Huelva	Dec. 2
Korona	St. Thomas	Dec. 13
Havana	Havana	Dec. 16
Metapan	Cristobal	Dec. 9

DUE WEDNESDAY.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	Dec. 11
*Roma	Marseilles	Dec. 2
Yseldijk	Falmouth	Dec. 9
Mayaro	Trinidad	Dec. 12
Advance	Cristobal	Dec. 13
Mandeville	Jamaica	Dec. 15
Toba Maru	Huelva	Dec. 2
Munamar	Antilla	Dec. 5

DUE THURSDAY.

Roanoke	Dundee	Dec. 5
Rokeby	Cardiff	Dec. 6
Patria	Naples	Dec. 5
Mississippi	Havre	Dec. 5
Almirante	Santa Marta	Dec. 12

DUE FRIDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Manor	Rotterdam	Dec. 3
Mango	Hull	Dec. 6
Inveran	Havre	Dec. 6

DUE SATURDAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Dec. 12
Zaandyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 6
Ouro	Hull	Dec. 7
Denis	Para	Nov. 13
Verdi	Buenos Ayres	Nov. 15

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1.30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Criteolal Colon	1:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Fram, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, North Brazil	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Commandji, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenderes, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Santurce, Arecebo	——	12:00 M.
Cannizaro, Hull	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Canopic, Naples	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Prins Nederlanden, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Themistocles, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Francis, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Mongolia, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Winnamar, Antilla	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Tucks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Voltaire, Rio Janeiro	——	1:30 P.M.
Michigan, London	——	12:00 M.
Valeria, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Ascania, London	——	12:00 M.
Ultonia, London	——	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

South and Central America Mails.

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M., (sea, pow)—Coamo...Dec. 16

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (prints, &c.,) Amapala, Choluteca and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, Puntarenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Camperico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 8:30 A. M.—Jalisco.....Dec. 16

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Nov. 15; Shanghai, Nov. 18; Yokohama, Nov. 24, and Honolulu, Dec. 6—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on Dec. 12, and are due in New York today.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 52 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 174 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Capitant Martinique to New York, was 328 miles S. at noon.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tampico to New York, was 4 miles S. of Diamond Shoals, at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 749 miles S. at noon.
SS Algonquin, San Domingo to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Santiago, Santiago to New York, was 951 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals, at 6 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 295 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Floridian, Genoa to New York, was 315 miles E. S. E. at 6 P. M.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 108 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 165 miles W. of Key West at noon.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 248 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 223 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 146 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 197 miles S. at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New oYrk, was 72 miles S. at noon.
SS Petrolite, Sweden to New York, passed Nantucket at 4:30 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 260 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Freuk VIII., at Kirkwall, Dec. 14.
SS Collingham, at Havre, Dec. 10.
SS Strathairly, at Newcastle, N. S. W., Dec. 14.
SS Tanafjord, at

NATION'S FARM CROPS WORTH $7,641,609,000

Value Far Exceeds That of Last Year, Although Size Is Greatly Reduced.

PARTLY DUE TO THE WAR

Demand for Food Made by the Belligerent Countries Helps to Increase Value of Production.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—All records for value of the country's important farm crops were exceeded this year despite the smaller size of the crops. Their value was placed at $7,641,609,000 today by the Department of Agriculture in its final estimates of the year. That is $1,350,000,000 more than the same crops were worth last year. Higher prices, due partly to reduced production and partly to the demands for American food from the warring nations of Europe, were responsible for the vast increase in value.

Four crops each were worth more than $1,000,000,000. Corn, with a total value of $2,295,783,000, showed the greatest increase, being worth $573,103,000 more than last year's output. Cotton, the second most valuable, with a total of $1,079,598,000, increased $475,378,000 over last year. Wheat was worth $1,025,765,000, or $83,462,000 over the year before, when the production was almost 400,000,000 bushels more. Hay was fourth with a value of $1,008,894,000, an increase of $95,250,000.

Compared with last year's value, other crops showed the following increases:

Oats, $96,673,000; potatoes, $95,071,000; tobacco, $72,727,000; barley, $41,362,000; rye, $12,774,000; buckwheat, $1,521,000; flaxseed, $18,940,000—$10,974,000; sweet potatoes, $13,161,000; sugar beets, $4,243,000; beans, $17,992,000; kaffirs, $2,112,000; onions, $1,601,000; apples, $27,660,000; oranges, $9,545,000, and wild hay, $1,035,000.

Final estimates of production showed a decrease of 60,000,000 bushels in corn from the November estimate, and 32,000,000 bushels increase in wheat.

Final estimates of this year's production of the country's principal farm crops are:

Corn—2,583,241,000 bushels, compared with 2,782,457,000, the 1910-14 average; wheat, 639,886,000 bushels, compared with 725,128,000, the five-year average; oats—1,251,992,000 bushels, compared with 1,157,961,000, the 1910-14 average; barley —180,927,000, against 186,208,000 in the last five years; rye—47,383,000, against 57,568,000; buckwheat—11,840,000, against 17,022,000; flaxseed—15,459,000, against 18,853,000; rice—41,982,000, against 24,878,000; potatoes—285,437,000, against 360,772,000; sweet potatoes—70,955,000, against 71,117,000; hay (tame)—96,981,000 tons, against 66,234,000; tobacco—1,150,622,000 pounds, against 991,958,000; cotton—11,511,000 bales, against 14,259,000; sugar beets—6,671,000 tons, against 5,391,000; apples—67,695,000 barrels, against 65,966,000.

Productions of minor crops as announced and compared with last year's figures, follow:

Beans—8,846,000 bushels, against 10,321,000; cut-fires—50,340,000 bushels, against 114,460,000; onions (twelve States)—6,417,183 bushels, against 7,663,712; cabbage (nine States)—246,088 tons, against 670,631; hops—50,537,000 pounds, against 62,986,000; cranberries—445,000 barrels, against 441,000; peaches—36,939,000 bushels, against 64,097,000; pears—10,377,000 bushels, against 11,216,000; oranges—23,585,000 boxes against 21,200,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Urgent liquidation was again in evidence in the early dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, but the selling of a panicky sort by frightened holders of stocks lessened as the session progressed, and the closing quotations on prices rallied, with some of the recoveries fairly substantial.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alaska Gold.	12	12¼	12	12
120	Allis-Chal.	27	28¼	26	26
1,250	Am. Br. Mfg.	97½	98	95¼	97¼
1,800	Am. Can.	50¾	53	49¾	51½
480	Am. C. & Fy.	69	69½	65½	68½
280	Am. H. & L.	12¾	13¼	12¾	12¾
60	Am. H. & L. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
150	Am. Ice Sec.	28½	28¾	28½	28¾
3,420	Am. Locomo.	80¾	82	78¾	80¼
4,820	Am. Sm. & R.	106½	109¼	105¼	108½
60	Am. Sugar.	109	109	108½	109
140	Am. Woolen.	46	46¼	45	46
690	Am. Zinc.	46¾	48½	45¾	45¾
2,950	Anac. Copper.	80½	87¾	84	86¾
1,840	Baldwin Loc.	83½	84¼	81¾	83½
60	Brook. R. T.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
690	Butte & Sup.	57½	58½	55	55
790	Cal. Petrol.	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾
4,470	Cent. Leather.	98	99	91½	95
280	Ches. & Ohio.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
140	Chi. Gt. W.	13¾	14	13¾	14
40	C. Gt. W. pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
60	C. M. & St. P.	91½	91½	91½	91½
450	C. M. & St. P.	39½	39½	38½	39
1,950	Chile Copper.	23⅝	25	23⅜	25
970	Chino Copper.	57½	58	54⅝	56¼
2,880	Col. Fr. & I.	46¾	47½	44¾	46¾
1,030	Columbia Gas.	44½	45¾	43⅜	45¾
2,550	Corn Prod.	23	24	22¾	23½
8,950	Crucible Steel	67	69½	65	67¾
2,890	Cuba C. Sug.	50¾	52⅝	49	52¼
2,940	Cuba Secur.	34¾	35¾	30	32¾
1,950	Erie.	36	36½	35½	36
60	Erie 1st pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½
180	Goodrich Co.	63½	66	63½	65¾
1,120	Gt. North. pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½
240	Gt. Nor. Ore.	39½	39⅞	38¾	39⅝
2,020	Inspir. Cop.	58½	59	55⅝	58¾
2,980	Int. Mer. Mar.	35½	37	31	35
2,420	Int. M. M. pf.	105	109¼	99	104¾
480	Int. Nickel.	42¾	43½	41¾	42¾
960	Int. Paper.	43½	46¾	40	42¾
280	Interboro Con.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
90	Kan. City So.	26	26	24¾	26
1,400	Lacka. Coal.	84½	84½	84	84
1,060	Lack. Steel.	90¾	92	84	90
590	Lehigh Valley	78¾	79¾	78¾	79¼
120	Maxwell Mot.	63	65¼	62¾	65¼
2,960	Mexican Pet.	99½	100¼	98	99¼
1,550	Miami Cop.	39¾	39¾	37¾	38⅝
60	Mo. Pacific.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
170	Mo. Pac. t. r.	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
170	Nat. En. & St.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
280	Nevada Con.	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼
890	N. Y. Cent.	104	104⅝	103⅜	103½
120	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	53½	54	53½	54
340	N.Y., O. & W.	31	31	30¾	30¾
140	Nor. Pacific.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
290	Pacific Mail.	22¾	23	20⅝	21¼
440	Pitts. C. t. r.	43¾	44	43¾	43¾
780	Pr. Steel Car.	77	77	74¾	76¾
620	Ray Consol.	26⅞	28	26¾	27¾
7,970	Reading.	107	108¼	106⅜	107⅝
2,960	Rep. I. & S.	78¼	80⅝	75¾	78⅞
140	Shat. Ariz.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
100	So. Pacific.	97	97	96¼	96½
10,820	So. Pacific.	94⅝	95	92	94¼
2,450	Studebaker.	113	115	111½	115
120	Union Bag.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
2,420	Un. Pacific.	144¾	145	143¼	144½
140	United N. J.	153½	153½	153½	153½
4,100	U. S. I. Alco.	115	115½	106½	113
1,650	U. S. Rubber.	64	65	64	64
214,780	U. S. Steel.	114	114½	109¼	112¾
2,320	Utah Copper.	108¾	109	104¾	107
180	Va.-Car. Ch.	44¾	45¼	43⅝	44⅜
60	West. U. Tel.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
720	Westingh. El.	55	58⅜	53¼	54
320	Willys-Overl.	35¾	37	35¾	37
	MINING STOCKS.				
2,500	Atlanta.	.09	.09¼	.09	.09¼
100	Belmont.	4.72½	4.72½	4.72½	4.72½
500	Daisy.	.05¾	.05¾	.05¾	.05¾
300	Goldf. Con.	.54	.54	.54	.54
500	Great Bend.	.10	.10	.10	.10
500	Isabella.	.21	.21	.21	.21
900	Jumbo Ext.	.30	.30	.27	.27
2,300	Kewanas.	.20	.20	.15½	.15½
250	Ontario.	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
650	Portland.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
500	Rescue Eula.	.25	.25	.25	.25
2,100	Silver Pick.	.28	.28	.28	.28
100	Tonopah Ext.	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20
300	Union Con.	.53	.53	.53	.53

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾
Atlantic Refining	925	950	925	950
Borne-Scrymser	450	500	500	525
Buckeye Pipe Line	113	117	112	117
Chesebrough Mfg.	480	490	470	490
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	530	550	550	570
Crescent Pipe Line	40	45	42	45
Cumberland Pipe Line	135	145	140	150
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	225	235
Galena Signal Oil	185	190	188	195
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	217	222	225	230
Indiana Pipe Line	105	110	108	113
Internat. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10	10¼	10¾	11¼
National Transit	18	20	18	20
New York Transit	220	230	220	230
Northern Pipe Line	106	115	110	115
Ohio Oil	355	360	375	380
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	65	60	65
Prairie Oil & Gas	590	600	595	600
Prairie Pipe Line	325	330	332	338
Solar Refining	365	375	370	380
Southern Pipe Line	218	220	217	222
South Penn Oil	550	560	565	575
Southwest Penn.	110	120	110	115
Standard Oil of Cal.	350	360	355	360
Standard Oil of Ind.	810	825	810	830
Standard Oil of Kan.	540	550	540	550
Standard Oil of Ky.	740	760	750	775
Standard Oil of Neb.	560	580	570	580
Standard Oil of N. J.	665	675	680	685
Standard Oil of N. Y.	255	260	255	260
Standard Oil of Ohio	440	455	450	460
Swan & Finch	115	125	120	130
Union Tank	94	97	95	100
Vacuum Oil	365	375	380	390
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Forty-five corporations having aggregate capitalization of $2,416,600 were chartered today. They included:

Martin Truck and Body Corp., Millbrook, cars, carriages, wagons, vehicles, automobiles, trucks, motor lorries, bicycles, naptha or other volatile agency, 3,000 shares $100 each, 30,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $450,000. (tax paid $1,650); H. S. Perrigo, S. T. Dodge, H. Thomson, C. T. Main St., East Orange, N. J.

Reorganization Finance Corp., Great River, finance and liquidate business affairs, public, private accounts, $750,000; M. Wheeler, J. B. Kilburn, F. A. Huck, 254 Echo Place, Bronx.

Manufacturers Button Corp., cultivate, manufacture vegetable ivory buttons, $650,000; H. J. Andresen, J. M. Ruege, W. B. Grisnam, 18 East 9th St.

Butter Serving Machine Co., Inc., Rochester, machinery, accessories, supplies, $100,000; S. A. Thomas, J. S. Avery, P. A. Clum, 1,194 East Ave., Rochester.

James L. Wilson & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, plumbing, heating, pipe fitting, sheet metal, contracting, $50,000; R. P., J. L., and J. L. C. Wilson, 254 Grant St., Buffalo.

Red Talon Garages, Inc., Brooklyn, autos, garages, $50,000; C. Walter, S. Liberman, J. F. Moroney, 1,080 71st St.

Emile Forquignon, Inc., Massapequa, beauty preparations, instruments, gold, silverware, $50,000; J. B. Rockefeller, F. E. Pierson, E. Forquignon, Massapequa.

Consolidated Construction Corp., construction, contract, $50,000; L. Lieberman, R. Soper, H. C. King, Freeport.

L. A. W. Motors Corp., Syracuse, vehicles, engines, appliances, autos, supply service stations, $25,000; G. D. Daugherty, C. B., and G. H. Williams, 226 W. 70 St., Manhattan.

Natural Ice Co., Inc., Brooklyn, manufacturing, harvesting, storing, ice, refrigerating plants, $25,000; J. Feuerstein, M. Goldblatt, L. Hershfield, 175 Hewes St., Brooklyn.

C. M. Wells & Co., Inc., Buffalo, general brokerage, stocks, bonds, other indebtedness, $25,000; S. V. and G. M. Yunker, J. C. Roberts, Buffalo.

Monakad Janan Corp., Central Valley, men's, women's clothing, underwear, hosiery, $15,000; G. Monakad, S. and A. Barsa, 640 Riverside Drive.

Frank & Pargament Co., Inc., boys', children's clothing, $20,000; J. M. Eisenberg, M. L. Pargament, S. J. Frank, 546 West 124 St.

Montgomery Street Corp., Rhinebeck, realty, $15,000; J. H. Strong, D. Merritt, G. N. Miller, Rhinebeck.

Metzger Products Co., Inc., perfumes, soaps, toilet articles, $10,000; M. Civic, A. Rothschild, T. H. Greasmith, 24 Stone St.

Schillingers Van and Storage Co., Inc., storage, warehousing, forwarding, $10,000; T. M. Riddle, W. and F. J. Schillinger, 206 E. 63 St.

Tennessee Theatre Corp., real, personal property, brokerage, letters patent, $10,000; H. J. Hoebel, C. C. Moskowitz, L. Frixman, 1,493 B'way.

The Delco Service of New York, Inc., Brooklyn, power for automobiles, vehicles, autos, accessories, $10,000; C. A. Prescott, W. F. Franklin, H. McKeefrey, 129 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

Levy Realty Corpn., Inc., Brooklyn, realty construction, $10,000; J. Kessel, I. Levy, and S. Bacharach, 2,250 East 15 St., Brooklyn.

The Electric Shop and Garage, Inc., Little Falls, electric supplies, auto accessories, $5,000; C. J. and T. P. McTiernan, W. H. Coffey, Little Falls.

Kenrose Realty Corpn., realty, $10,000; S. W. Lynne, H. M. Schaap, M. M. Goldschmidt, 290 Broadway.

Anid Trading Corpn., realty agency, brokerage, $10,000; M. Corin, I. Baer, M. Wirth, 10 Stephenson Boulevard, New Rochelle.

Pennsylvania Piston Ring Co., Inc., piston rings for motor engines, $10,000; E. Bramson, R. M. Farries, J. Brewster, 165 Broadway.

Peter Pan Film Corpn., Eddyville, motion pictures, capital no par value, begin business with $500; L. H. Gunther, S. B. Howard, A. W. Britton, 28 Nassau St.

The Wm. Gate Co., Inc., knit and knit goods, textiles, notions, $10,000; W. H. and C. Blandy, Jr., H. M. Kramer, 700 West 179 St.

The David Hagaman Co., Inc., Rochester, real, personal property, capital no par value, begin business with $4,000; E. J. Blaker, C. S. and S. W. Hagaman, 51 Hamilton St., Rochester.

Leher Realty Co., Inc., realty, brokerage, $10,000; J. Herzog, A. and J. Levy, 220 Broome St.

Dards, Inc., flowers, shrubs, plants, florists, $10,000; E. D. and H. G. Perry, C. A. Dards, 341 Madison Av.

Empire Forging Co., Inc., mines, mining rights, metalliferous land, explore, work, develop same, $8,000; F. W. Murphy, L. Pultz, J. Van Dam, 537 East 21st St., Brooklyn.

Van Damm Co., Inc., merchandise, realty, brokerage, $5,000; G. C. Woolf, I. J. Levy, D. H. Van Damm, 4,250 Broadway.

W. J. Sloane, Inc., fixtures, frames, doors, sashes, cornices, columns, balustrades, showcases, $5,000; H. Shapiro, M. and M. J. Siegel, 154 Nassau St.

Cuba Trading Co. & Co., Inc., cloaks, suits, dresses, materials, $5,000; H. Levy, H. Rappaport, P. Grand, 316 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: New York Forwarding Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $20,000; R. Linde Paper Co., Manhattan, $500,000 to $600,000; Herschell-Spillman Co., North Tonawanda, $250,000 to $750,000; Cayuga Linen and Cotton Mills, Inc., Auburn, $12,000 to $60,000; Sowinonville Realty Co., Manhattan, $40,000 to $80,000; Tip Top Laundry, Inc., New York, $20,000 to $24,000; Yonkers Lumber Co., Yonkers, $5,000 to $15,000; F. Wulfsohn & Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $30,000; Thomas Brothers Aeroplane Co., Inc., Ithaca, $100,000 to $200,000.

Capital reductions: Mitchell Builders' Supply Co., Niagara Falls, $50,000 to $15,000; Crest Improvement Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $2,550; Warner & Prankard, New York, $50,000 to $15,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Holbrook Realty and Construction Co., Holbrook; H. Rosenberg Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON N. J., Dec. 15.—Charters filed: Brown Company, Inc., Calhoun St. and Philadelphia & Reading Railway, Trenton agent, Charles Luker, manufacture animal products, fats, oils, tanned skins, soaps, &c., $100,000; Joseph P. Murray, Frank S. Muzzey, F. Stanley Saurman, Philadelphia.

Antimony and Compounds Company of America, Broadway, Middlesex County, mine, mill and deal in antimony, brass, chrome, copper, &c., $200,000; Joseph Dhavernas, Eric Goodwin, New Brunswick; Robert Conlon, New York City.

Ideal Piece Goods Dyeing Company, Paterson, operate factories for making and dyeing dress goods and textile fabrics, $10,000; Charles Riva, Julius Dhuyvetter, Paterson. Julius Davison, New York City.

Pittston Realty Company, Hoboken, real estate stocks and bonds, $100,000; Frank Cortis, Herman Gersmar, John Bruning, Hoboken.

Karl F. Hofman Company, Town of Union, Hudson County, wall paper and decorators, $54,000; Karl F. Hofman, Jennie M. Hofman, Constantine N. Holman, Town of Union.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del. Dec. 15.—Charters filed: Travelers and Merchants' Hotel Co., run hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, &c., $2,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Delaware Fanuico Oil Corporation prospect for oil, petroleum, and other minerals, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4	4.40	4.25
Buff. & Susq.	1917-'26	5	4.60	4.30
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Canadian Pacific.	1917-'28	4½	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio.	1917-'26	4½	4.55	4.35
Chicago & N.W.	1917-'26	4½	4.80	4.10
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.65	4.45
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.20	5.00
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½@5	4.80	4.15
Grand Trunk	1917-'26	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.10	4.60
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.38	4.20
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.85	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Missouri Pacific.	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1917-'28	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	4.85	4.15
Penn. & Ft. Wayne.	1917-'28	4½@5	4.60	4.40
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	5	4.80	4.10
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	5.00	4.60
Southern Pacific.	1917-'26	4½	4.62	4.38
Southern Railway.	1917-'27	4½@5	4.55	4.35

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4½s	Jun., 1965	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4½s	Mar., 1963	109½	109½	109½	109½
4½s	Nov., 1957	109	109⅜	109	109⅜
4½s	May, 1957	109	109⅜	109	109⅜
4½s	May, 1956	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4½s	Mar., 1964	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝
4½s	Mar., 1960-1930	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4s	May, 1959	101	101¼	101¼	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1958	101	101¼	101¼	101⅜
4s	May, 1957	101	101¼	101¼	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1955	101	101¼	101¼	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	101	101¼	101¼	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1951	101	101¼	101	101¼
4s	Nov., 1955	92¼	93¼	92¼	93¼
3½s	May, 1954	92½	93¼	92¼	93½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	May, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.90	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1936	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
3½s	1919-1921	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1940-1953	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1926-1930	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	4.00	..	4.00	..

GERMAN COURT OUSTS AMERICAN EXECUTOR

Order States That War Interferes with Proper Discharge of Duties Abroad.

AND THERE MIGHT BE A BREAK

Question Involved in Hoffman Estate Submitted to Lansing, Who Declines to Interfere.

The belief that diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany might be severed because "of the stand taken by the United States regarding submarine warfare, which is felt, in Germany, to be partisan for England and scarcely neutral," is expressed in an order by the Royal Court of Justice of Leipsig, Germany, which recently reached this country and is now in the hands of Surrogate William A. Sawyer of Westchester County. The order dismisses from his post Alfred W. Kiddle of this city, executor of the estate of Ernest Gustav Hoffman, who died in New Rochelle in 1908.

An additional reason for the ruling is set forth in the court's opinion which refers to the necessity of business intercourse between the executor in this country and members of Mr. Hoffman's family in Germany, among them an executrix, and states: "This has been rendered so difficult through the war conditions and the repeated British violations of international law at sea that a common co-operation between the local and the American executors is exceptionally difficult and almost impossible."

The German decree has raised a question of international law, which Surrogate Sawyer at once submitted to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. The latter declined to express an opinion, however, saying the matter was a private one. Surrogate Sawyer is not certain that a German court is empowered to remove an executor named in a will filed in this country. The bulk of the Hoffman estate, however, is in Germany in shares of the Norma Company of Cannstatt, Germany, and only some cash remains to be administered in this country. The estate is estimated at $550,000.

Mr. Hoffman was a mechanical engineer of German birth who made his fortune out of a patented ball-bearing device. He left Germany for England in 1880 and married there. Later, according to the history of the will case, he abandoned his wife and came here with Amalie Mathilde Bauman, with whom he lived as man and wife. They had three children, the first being Amalie Marguerite Norma Hoffman. In his will Hoffman directed that a trust fund be formed and the income paid to her mother for the support and education of this child until the twenty-first birthday of the daughter, when the fund was to be divided equally between mother and daughter. The mother was named executrix to serve with Mr. Kiddle and presently had a controversy with him over the handling of the stock holdings of the estate. She was represented by Rounds, Shurman & Dwight, the law firm of which Justice Charles E. Hughes was once a member and which he has recently rejoined. Against their advice the executrix, who, soon after Hoffman's death had married Reinhold Becker and, with her three children, had gone with him to Germany, started in Leipsig the suit which has resulted in Kiddle's removal by the German court.

Mr. Kiddle tendered his resignation to Surrogate Sawyer in November, 1915. This has not been accepted, however, and meantime the difficulties of the Surrogate have been increased by a claim for $10,000 made against the estate by the woman whom Hoffman is alleged to have deserted in England.

DRY GOODS TRADE ACTIVE.

Large Number of Merchants Visit the Market and Buying Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale dry goods distribution for the current week is maintaining the large volume of the last few weeks and is running considerably ahead of the corresponding period of a year ago. Road orders for both immediate and future delivery show good gains over the same week in 1915. Merchants have visited the market in larger numbers. Collections are in excess of the corresponding week of past years."

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The outstanding and most reassuring feature of the business situation, as it has been for some time, is the increased production manifest in banking, producing and distributing channels. Foreign developments have accentuated the tendency toward wholesome conservatism, without affecting the progress of finance, or lessening the volume of transactions in trade and industry, and recent speculative readjustments have made the general outlook distinctly clearer. Prices, moreover, no longer are soaring in nearly all lines.

With business in commercial and industrial lines showing unprecedented activity for the period, and operations in the stock and other speculative markets in heavy volume, payments through the banks are naturally maintained on a very extensive scale. This is reflected in the enormous Clearing House transactions, exchanges this week at the principal cities in the United States amounting to no less than $5,677,-986,857, or 38.8 per cent. as compared with the same week last year.

Bradstreet's says:

Germany's peace proposal thus far has not exerted any particular effect upon either trade or industry, though it has superinduced sharp breaks in stock market as well as general declines in prices and brought greater caution among financial interests. Incidentally, a more conservative undertone seems to be developing in other directions as regards trade, and naturally there is considerable discussion as to readjustments if negotiations looking to peace actually come to pass, although at the moment it is doubted that a feasible basis for a speedy settlement will readily be found.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

City of Yonkers has awarded $316,000 4½ per cent. serial bonds to Farson, Son & Co. at 101.06 and interest.

C. W. Huntington has been elected a member and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Long Island Railway to succeed C. W. Hotchkiss, deceased.

Directors of the Pan-American Debenture Corporation have declared a 6 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, payable in quarterly installments on the first days of January, April, July, and October, 1917, out of earnings of the year 1916.

The Equitable Trust Company has sent R. J. F. Allen, one of its assistant trust officers, to London to aid Americans living abroad in making out their returns under the Federal income tax law.

The Bank of Long Island has sent out checks amounting to more than $750,000 to the 13,000 members of its Christmas Club.

The Corn Exchange Bank, which operates thirty-six branches and is arranging for two others, will soon open one at the corner of 166th Street and Broadway.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Theodore Bland Hoy and Philip Jacob Tower of New York City were admitted to practice.

124—Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., appellant, v. United States.—Leave granted to file brief on motion of counsel for Interstate Commerce Commission.

114—The Manufacturers' Light & Heat Co. et al., appellants, v. L. Ott et al., Public Service Commission of State of N. Y.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for appellants.

30—Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., appellant, v. United States and 58, Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. Co., appellants, $1,000 to $90,000, United States.—Reargument concluded for appellants.

43—Hitchman Coal & Coke Co., petitioner, v. John Mitchell, indiv., et al.—Reargument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Dec. 18: Nos. 48, (and 109,) 124, 106, 115, 112, 104, 33, 126, 110, and 128.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Klein, doing business as Samuel Klein & Son, &c., appltr., v. Max Travelsa, &c.—Order reversed, without costs, and questions certified answered in the affirmative.

Roesler, an infant, &c., v. Dunkirk Home Telephone Co., appltr.; Hatch, as admrx., &c., of Hatch, dec'd, appltr., v. Lake Shore & M. S. Ry. Co.; Salisbury, respt., v. Henion, as exr., &c., of Henion, dec'd, appltr.; Baldwin et al., as surviving exrs., &c., of Carroll, dec'd, appltrs., v. the Bay Realty Co. et al.; Lane, as admrx. &c., of Scanlon, dec'd, v. Lion Brewery of New York City, appltr.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Thomann, Jr., an infant, &c., v. Ruppert, appltr. —Judgment affirmed, with costs, under Sec. 1,317 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The People v. Moy He, appltr.—Judgment affirmed.

Re proving will, &c., of Leland, dec'd, Leland et al., respts., Cheeseman, appltr.—Order affirmed, with costs, payable out of the estate.

Tootle Theatre Co., respt., v. Shubert Theatrical Co., appltr.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Seed Filter & Mfg. Co., Inc., appltr., v. James F. Stocking et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Gabriel A. Fabrick, respt., v. Second Nat. Bank of Hoboken, appltr.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Hyman Bauman et al., appltrs., v. Aero Waist Company, respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Dan H. Caslar, as admr., &c., respt., v. Cafe de Paris, Inc., appltr.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Margaret Flynn, as admx., &c. respt., v. New York Central R. R. Co., appltr.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bessie Seidman, an infant, &c., appltr., v. Avadine Construction Corp., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re William H. Browning, respt., v. Robert Adamson, as Fire Commr., &c., appltr.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Bowling, J. Order filed.

Charles M. Rosenthal, respt., v. Louis Slutnik, imple

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100	American Coal
5	Aluminum Co. of America pfd.
5	American Thermos Bottle
5	American Motors 6%
50	Amer. Piano Com. & Pfd.
100	Bayless Pulp & Paper Com.
25	Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
100	Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
500	Cons. Coal of St. Louis
25	Donald S. S. Co. Pfd.
25	Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
25	E. W. Bliss Com.
25	Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
25	Germania Insurance
10	Globe & Rutgers Ins.
100	General Manifold & Prtg.
50	Great Lakes S. S.
50	H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
25	Home Insurance
25	Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
50	Jos. Dixon Crucible
25	J. B. Stetson Com.
20	Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
200	Milliken Bros. Pfd.
100	Midland Securities
25	Niagara Insurance
100	Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
50	National Fuel Gas
50	N. Y. State Railways Com.
50	Ohio Oil Co.
10	Pub. Serv. Corp. of N. J.
100	Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
50	Phelps Dodge & Co.
25	Packard Motor Com.
25	Prairie Pipe Line
50	Remington Typewr's Com.
50	Texas & Pacific Coal
200	Ward Baking Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25	Atlas Portland Cement Com.
25	American Hawaiian S. S.
30	Atlantic Gulf & W. Indies S.
15	Briscoe Motors Com.
5	Cent. Indiana Lighting 8s
50	Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
50	Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25	E. W. Bliss Com.
25	Famous Players—Lasky Film
25	Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
25	Franklin Insurance
25	Great Northern Paper
25	Hercules Powder Com.
25	Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100	Interborough Rapid Transit
25	Int. Cotton Mills Com. & Pfd.
10	Knapp Co. Pfd.
100	L. C. Starrett Co.
100	Milliken Bros. Com.
100	McCall Corp. Pfd.
100	New York Shipbuilding
100	N. J. Fire Insurance
50	National Fuel Gas
141	Nichols Copper Com.
50	N. Y. State Railways
100	Pyrene Manufacturing Com.
25	Pacific Coast 1st Pfd.
25	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
25	Singer Manufacturing
25	So. California Edison Com.
100	Safety Car Heating & Lig.
100	Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.
25	Standard Screw Com.
9	Union Elevated of Chicago 4s
9	Winchester Repeating Arms
100	Woodward Iron Com.
25	Westchester Fire Insurance
200	White Rock Water Com.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Pacific Coast
Equitable Trust Co.
Amer. Gra'phone
Childs Restaurant
Empire Steel Pfd.
Standard Oil of N.Y.
Tidewater Oil
Otis Elevator
Crex Carpet
Knox Hat Co.
Singer Mfg.

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A Stock *Peace* Should Favorably Affect

Preferred issue of a Company organized in 1857 which earned twice its preferred dividends in addition to maintenance and replacements during the recent depression and has paid dividends continuously for 28 years. Plant consists of 16 acres with 46 buildings. Company has never taken any war orders, and is 7 months behind on its contracts. Additions now under way will double capacity.

Circular on request.

Crandell, Shepperd & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street, New York

December Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our December General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co.
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad Bonds

New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Decline Further, Then Recover Partially—Railroads Strong.

Movements in the stock market such as we have had this week presuppose an internal market condition favoring the phenomena produced by things held responsible for the fluctuations in prices. The peace news would not have produced the severe decline which has occurred were it not that the stock market had been going through a long period of expansion in which speculative commitments became very large—so large, in fact, that they had absorbed a great deal of credit, lessening the facility with which stocks were carried, and in general exposing them to the very sort of setback which has occurred, once they were confronted with any influence sufficient to raise a question in the minds of speculators regarding the soundness of the views upon which they had been gambling in the market.

It has long been accepted as an axiom of speculation in industrials during this war period that the end of the war would necessarily mean a great contraction in the market value of these shares. In some instances, no doubt, that assumption was well founded. It could not, however, be applied indiscriminately, for it is very far from being true that the major part of the country's industrial prosperity is dependent upon the prolongation of the war. But at such a time traders do not discriminate nicely, and to many it is not left to discriminate at all, inasmuch as margins threatened with exhaustion enforce selling, whatever may be the trader's opinion of the future.

This goes far toward accounting for the further decline which occurred yesterday. Although the belief still prevails in important banking circles, and in some others presumably informed above the average, that the present peace proposal is not likely to lead to a cessation of hostilities in the very near future, there was enough in yesterday's news to increase the possibility of an early ending of the war. Specifically, the suggestion that Germany might go so far in meeting the principles laid down by the Allies as practically to assure the acceptability of her terms had a good deal to do with increasing the timidity of those who have considered that the prosperity of business and of the stock market was inseparably linked with the continuance of the war. The decline, however, did not continue throughout the session. In some parts of the list support was extended to check the decline, and actual buying by those who looked upon the break as affording a good opportunity to purchase stock outright did a good deal to absorb the stock which during the early part of the day was thrown on the market in great volume. Short covering added its quota to the strengthening of the list, and the three influences combined sufficed to reduce materially the losses which had taken place before noon. The fact that the railroads remained strong throughout the selling of the industrials was in part attributable to organized support and in part to the belief which many hold that whatever effect the coming of peace may have upon the industrials it will not weaken the railroads. This group of stocks enjoyed sufficient strength to show a net gain in their average price, despite the heavy decline in the industrials.

More than on any other day of late the foreign exchange market reflected the increased chance of peace. A number of the belligerent exchanges, conspicuously German exchange, as well as exchange on some of the neutral countries, advanced in decided fashion. There was peace speculation here as there had previously been war speculation in industrials. In their contrary ways both the stock market and the exchange market showed that the chance of early peace was regarded as great enough to call for modification of the previous belief regarding the probable duration of the European struggle.

Nothing that has happened on the Stock Exchange this week has had or need have any adverse effect upon industry, for in reality all that has happened is that a considerable element of speculation has been eliminated. More might be without lessening either the intrinsic worth or future prospects of American industry. Incidentally, the banking position should be greatly improved by what has happened.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Traders Not Dismayed by Bonar Law's Statement of Expenditures.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Money was quiet today and discounts were unchanged.

Chancellor Bonar Law's statement of yesterday regarding war expenditures was the principal topic of discussion in the stock market, where disappointment was expressed that no mention had been made of a new method of financing. This caused the war loan to ease, although the huge expenditures created no alarm, being realized much money was still available for war purposes.

The market was quietly steady with a further recovery of Consols, shipping shares and rubbers. There was a smart rise in Otis Steel to 121. Home rails benefited from rumors of increased fares.

American stocks were dull. Trading was checked by the decline in Wall Street.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.6	Aug., 1919		95¾	98	5.80
Argen.Gov.Disc.	Feb. 21,'17		98¼	98⅝	6.00
Argen. Gov...6	May 15,'17		100⅛	100⅜	5.25
Argen. Gov...6	May 15,'20		100⅛	100½	5.70
City of Mont.5	May, 1918		99½	100¼	4.55
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917		98¾	100¼	4.70
City of Que.5	Apr., 1920		99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1917		100	100⅛	4.50
Dom. of Can.5	Apr. 1, '21		99½	99¾	5.07
Govt. of N. F.5	July, 1919		97	98¼	5.55
Italian Gov...6	Oct. 16,'17		99	99⅜	6.30
Norweg. Gov.6	Oct. 15,'17		100	101	4.80
Norweg. Gov.6	Feb., 1923		100	105	4.90
Prov. of Alb.5	May, 1926		97	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.5	Feb., 1920		99	99⅜	5.10
Prov. of Ont.5	Dec., 1919		99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	Dec., 1919		99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of Que.5	Apr., 1920		99¼	100¼	4.83
Prov. of Sask.5	May, 1921		97½	99¼	5.20
Prov. of Sask.5	May, 1926		97	98½	5.20
Rep.of France.5	Is.of 1916	147	150		
Russian Govt.6½	July, 1919	99	100		6.50
Do rubles...5½	Aug.14,'26	291	297		
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100		5.00
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1920	99¾	99⅞		5.05

Company Issues.

Company	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov., 1917	100½	101	3.85	
Am. F. & L...6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75	
Am. T. & T.4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100⅞	3.69	
Am. Thread..5	Jan., 1919	98½	99	4.25	
Anacon. Con.5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	3.50	
A. T. & S. F.6	June, 1917	100¼	100⅞	3.12	
A.V.R.L. & P.6	July 1, '19	99	100⅛	6.00	
Atl. & Pac. T.6	June, 1921	102⅜	102⅝	5.30	
Braz.L.&T.Co.6	Nov., 1919	97¾	98¼	8.50	
B'klyn R. T..5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.75	
C. P. R. & L..6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.30	
C., B. & Q...4	July, 1921	98	98¼	4.43	
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.40	
Cuba-Am. Sug.	Apr., 1918	101⅜	102¼	4.35	
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100¼	4.70	
Can. North...6	July10,'17	99⅜	100⅛	5.15	
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar. 2'24	102¼	102⅝	5.57	
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00	
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00	
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00	
East. P. & L..5	Mar. 1,'18	98	100	6.00	
Erie R. R. ...5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	6.12½	
Gen. Rubber...5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.62	
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.57	
G. T. of Can.5	Aug., 1918	99¼	100	4.70	
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101	3.80	
Inter. Harv...5	Feb.15,'18	101	101⅜	3.50	
L. Gas & El...6	Apr., 1918	100¼	101¼	5.37½	
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1919	100⅜	101¼	5.46	
Mo. Pacific...6	June, 1916	99⅞	100¼	5.75	
Mont. T. & P.6	May, 1917	98¾	99¾	8.00	
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	96¾	100	4.50	
N.Y.N.H.&H.4½	May, 1917	99¾	100	4.55	
N. E. Nav.....6	May, 1917	99	99¾	6.65	
Otis Elevator.5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.53	
Penn. Co.....4½	June 5,'21	100⅞	101¼	4.23	
P. S. C. N. J.5	Mar., 1919	100¼	101	4.55	
Rem. Un. Tel. Mfg. Co.....5	Feb. 1,'19	87¾	89	18.50	
Met. C. Co...5	May, 1917	100	100⅜	3.25	
Southern Ry..5	May, 1918	100¼	101	4.15	
United Fruit..5	Oct. 15,'22	95¾	96⅜	6.45	
Wab. R. R....4	May, 1920	95¼	96¼	5.20	
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.00	
Wm. R. Arm..5	Mar., 1915	96½	97	7.75	
W.V.T. & G.6	June, 1917	99½	100¼	5.50	
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00	
Win. E. Ry..6	Jan.15,'18	100	101	5.50	

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts.....	$8,860,270	$95,249,749
Ord. Internal rev.....	18,190,103	188,357,271
Income tax receipts....	2,924,909	18,130,938
Miscellaneous	2,728,875	32,081,289
Total receipts.....	$33,504,157	$333,819,248
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts....	10,761,356	112,293,607
Excess of total disburs. over total receipts....	9,823,007	118,791,287
Expenditures	44,265,523	446,112,905

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 15, 1916.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Day's sales	2,312,078	517,651	224,110
Year to date.....	221,078,387	167,515,998	3,016,478

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
19¼	20	1,200	Advance Rumely	17	19¼	17	19¼	+2¼
37	38	200	Advance Rumely pf..	35½	38⅞	35½	38⅞	+2⅞
76¼	77	1,000	Ajax Rubber.....	73	79	73	77	+3½
12	12¼	2,400	Alaska Gold Mines...	12	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
7⅛	7⅜	200	Alaska Juneau	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	28⅝	13,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	28⅛	29½	26	29	+ ⅞
85½	86½	1,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf..	88	88	85⅝	86⅜	— 1⅝
90	91	1,200	Am. Agricul. Chem..	90½	91	89½	91	+ ¾
98	98¼	10,000	Am. Beet Sugar.....	98	98⅝	95	98	+ ⅝
51	51½	22,100	Am. Can.....	50¾	53	49	51½	+ ⅞
108¼	112	500	Am. Can pf. x d.....	110½	110¾	109¼	109¼	— 1½
68	68⅜	12,300	Am. Car & Fdry.....	66	69⅜	65¾	68⅛	— ⅜
115	117⅝	300	Am. Car & Fdry pf..	116⅜	116⅜	116	116	— 1¼
50	50½	550	Am. Cotton Oil.....	50¼	50¼	50	50	— ½
12⅞	13	2,600	Am. Hide & Leather..	13	13½	12¼	13	— ⅛
63¾	63¾	4,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf..	63¼	71	67½	68¼	— ⅞
28½	29	1,300	Am. Ice Securities..	28⅞	29	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	1,000	Am. Linseed.....	19	19¼	18⅝	19¼	— ⅝
50¼	50¾	2,000	Am. Linseed pf. x d..	50	50	49½	50	— ½
79½	79¾	22,300	Am. Locomotive.....	80¼	82⅜	78	79¼	— 1
9	9¼	500	Am. Malt.....	9	9	8½	8½	— ½
47	48	600	Am. Malt. pf.....	47½	48	47	48	— 1
108½	108¾	57,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	106	109¾	105¾	108½	+2½
98	99	100	Am. S. S. pf. A, x d.	99	99	99	99	+2¾
93¼	94	600	Am. S. S. pf. B, x d.	93¼	93¼	93¼	99	+2¾
63¾	64	1,900	Am. Steel F. x d....	64½	64½	63	93¼	— ⅛
110¾	111	3,800	Am. Sugar Ref.....	109½	111	109½	110⅞	— 1½
125⅜	125¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	121	121	121	121	+ ⅛
2	2⅜	1,300	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	125⅝	125⅝	125¼	125¼	— ⅝
214	215	3,000	Am. T. & T. rights..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
46½	47	200	Am. Tobacco.....	215	215	215	215	— ½
94	96¼	4,000	Am. Woolen pf.....	45	46¾	45	46¾	+ ¼
46	46½	100	Am. Woolen pf.....	96	96	96	96	+ ¼
47⅛	48¼	13,900	Am. Writing P. pf..	53½	53½	42½	46¼	— 6¾
74	75	4,900	Am. Zinc L. S.....	46	50	45¼	47⅝	— 2¼
86¼	86⅝	300	Am. Zinc L. S. pf..	72	72	72	73	— 1
3	3½	85,600	Anaconda Cop. Co..	86¼	87¼	83¾	86¾	+ ¾
103	104	4,300	Asset Realization..	3	3	3	3	
100¾	100⅞	307	Atch., Top. & S. F..	102⅞	104¼	102¼	103⅞	+ ¾
119½	120¾	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100¼	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
125	127	10,400	Atlantic Coast Line.	121	121	120	120⅞	— ⅛
66	68	400	At., Gulf & W. I....	125	129	120	120⅞	— 1⅝
67¼	68	21,400	At., G.& W.I.pf.x d.	68⅞	68⅞	67	125¼	— 3½
84⅞	84¾	4,300	Baldwin Loco.....	68¾	69½	67	67	— 1½
74	74½	300	Baltimore & Ohio...	83⅜	84½	83¼	84½	+ ¼
...	...	40	Baltimore & O. pf...	74	74	74	74	+ ¼
1⅛	1⅜	100	Bank of Commerce..	193½	193¼	193¼	193¼	— ⅛
154	155	1,000	Batopilas Mining....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
550	565	1,100	Barrett Co.....	155½	157⅞	150⅝	154½	— 1½
550	565	10	Bethlehem Steel x d..	542	550	525	550	—22½
145	150	300	Do, odd lot.....	560	560	560	560	
81½	82	1,000	Bethlehem S. pf.x d.	147	147	145	145	— 3½
65	70	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran....	81½	83	70	83	+ ½
9½	10½	100	Brown Shoe.....	70	70	70	70	— ⅞
87½	89	300	Burns Brothers.....	10	10	10	10	+1
54⅞	55	13,900	Butte & Sup. x d....	88½	88	86½	88	+1
23	23½	2,200	California Petrol....	57	58½	54½	54½	— 4⅝
52¼	53	1,200	California Pet. pf...	23	23⅝	23	23⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	32	300	Canadian Pacific....	53	53	51	52½	— ½
78⅝	79	2,200	Central Leather Co..	167	167	166½	166½	— 2
126¼	126½	3,100	Central Leather pf...	95	97¼	90¼	90¼	—11¼
131	132	50	Chandler Motor.....	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	— 2¾
83	83¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio..	108	108	104	105½	— 2
65	66⅝	100	Chicago & Alton.....	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅝
65⅞	66¾	5,900	Chicago Great Western	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ⅞
19	20	200	Chicago & Alton.....	65	68⅝	64⅜	64⅜	+1
12	14¼	1,200	Chic. Great Western.	18½	21	18½	20	+1½
39⅞	40	4,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf...	13¾	14	13¾	14	— ½
92	92¼	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P..	41	41	40	40	— ½
70¾	71	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	92	92	91¼	92	— 1
123¼	123½	18,100	Chi. & Northwest....	124¾	124¾	123½	123½	— ¼
123¼	123⅝	1,900	Chi. Rock Isl. & P..	123	123⅝	123	123	— ¼
38	39	25,580	C., R.I. & P.Cfs.of d.	39½	39½	38	39¼	+1½
25½	25⅝	17,800	Chile Copper.....	38½	38½	37	38	+1½
56¾	57	200	Chino Copper.....	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25½	+1½
52¾	53	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	57⅞	57⅞	53½	56⅞	—1⅛
83	84½	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L.pf.	55	55	55	55	— ½
70	71	200	Colo. Fuel & Iron....	83	83	83	83	...
47	47	15,300	Columbia Gas.....	71½	71½	71	71	— ½
43¾	43¾	11,200	Comput. Tab. Rec....	46⅜	47⅜	44⅞	44⅞	— ½
50	50	400	Con. Cigar pf. Co....	22	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ½
20½	23	100	Consolidated Gas....	44¾	45¾	44¾	45	— ½
133½	133¾	1,500	Consolidated Gas....	132½	135	132½	134⅝	— ⅜
90	93	2,400	Continental Can.....	88¼	89¾	88¼	89¾	— ⅛
57	60	200	Continental Insur....	59	59	57	57	+1
26,120			Corn Products Ref....	22¾	24	22¼	22¾	— ⅝
1,300	106		Corn Prod. Ref. pf...	109	109	107½	108½	+ ⅛
57,150	67½		Crucible Steel.....	68	69¾	68	69¾	— 1⅝
115	118	1,200	Crucible Steel pf....	111	113	111	113	— ⅝
52	52¼	44,100	Cuba Cane Sugar.....	51	53	49¼	52½	+ ⅝
93	93½	2,200	Cuba C. S. pf. x d...	95¼	95¼	93	93½	— 1¼
41⅝	41⅞	1,100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf...	40	41⅞	39¾	41⅞	+1⅝
140	146	10	Detroit Edison Co....	140	140	140	140	— ⅜
33	33¼	10,600	Distillers' Secur.....	34	35½	30	33	— ⅜
20	21⅞	1,600	Dome Mines.....	20	20	20	20	
70	70	100	Driggs-Seabury.....	60	60	60	60	— 5
36	36	17,300	Erie	35¼	36¾	35¼	36	— ⅝
49¾	49¾	3,000	Erie 1st pf.....	50	50¾	49½	49½	— ½
41	42	400	Erie 2d pf.....	41	41	40¾	40¾	— ⅝
41¾	42⅜	200	Federal M. & S. pf..	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
38	38¼	800	Gaston, Wms. & W....	36	38	36	38	+1
171	172	3,900	Gen. Electric x d....	170	172¾	168½	172	+1
68⅛	68⅜	5,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co..	65¾	67	65¼	67	+1
94	96	3,500	Granby Consol.....	91	95⅞	90	95⅞	+2
116¼	117	2,700	Great Northern pf....	116⅝	117½	116	117½	+1
39½	39¾	2,900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p..	39	40¾	38¾	39¾	+ ⅞
45	46	1,500	Greene-Cananea.....	47	47	44½	44½	— 3½
136	145	3,600	Gulf States S. x d...	132	140	120	140	+13
104¾	105	600	Illinois Central.....	106½	106½	104¾	106½	— ⅛
17	17¾	55,100	Inspiration Copper...	58	59¾	55	58¼	—1½
72⅝	73	3,000	Interboro Consol....	16¾	17¼	16½	17⅛	— ⅝
18	20	700	Interboro Cons. pf...	72⅝	72⅝	72	72⅝	— ⅛
44	44¼	200	Int. Agricultural....	20¾	20¾	20	20¾	— ⅛
117½	119½	700	Int. Agricultural pf..	40¼	44¾	40¼	44¼	— ⅝
81	83	700	Int. Harvester, N.J..	119	119	118½	118½	—1½
34¾	35	48,600	Int. Harvester Corp..	81¼	81¼	81	81	—1⅛
102¾	104	70,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf..	35	36¾	29½	35	—1⅝
43	43¼	15,700	Int. Nickel.....	104	106	97¾	103⅝	— ⅝
106	108	100	Int. Nickel pf.....	43	44	43	43	— 2
42	42½	27,400	Int. Paper.....	108	108	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
101⅝	102	6,100	Int. Paper pf.....	43	46⅞	39	42	— 3
7	8½	100	Iowa Central.....	102⅝	104	99½	101¾	— ⅞
77	80	300	Jewel Tea.....	71½	71½	71½	71½	— ½
25¼	25⅝	2,900	Kansas City South..	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	+1½
108	114	200	Kayser (J.) & Co....	26	26½	24¾	25¼	— ¾
67	68	1,200	Kelly Spring Tire...	114	114	112¾	112¾	— ¾
47¾	48	51,000	Kennecott Cop. Corp..	68	68	67	67	— ¾
120	122	25	Kings Co. E.L.& P...	48	48¾	45	47⅞	—1½
88	90	31,805	Lackaw. Steel x d...	121	121	121	121	...
112	113¼	200	Laclede Gas.....	91¼	92¼	84	88	— 4
23½	24½	300	Lake Erie & West...	112	113	112	113	+1
50	52½	300	Lake Erie & W. pf..	23	24½	24	24	— ½
31⅜	32	2,200	Lee Rubber & Tire...	51	52½	51	52½	+2½
79	80	3,100	Lehigh Valley.....	31¼	32	30½	31⅜	— ⅛
126¼	126½	50	Liggett & M.pf x d..	79	80½	78¼	79½	+ ¾
132	132	200	Lindl. & Nash.....	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	— ¾
83¾	83¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit..	132	132	132	132	+2
66⅝	66⅝	100	Mackay Cos. pf.....	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅝
63¾	64¼	9,200	Man. Elevated x d...	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ⅞
64¾	65	4,700	Maxwell Motors	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	+1½
42½	43½	1,700	Max. Motors 1st pf...	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
63	65	300	Max. Motors 2d pf...	70	73	70	73	— ½
98	98½	15,400	May Dept. Stores....	42¼	42¾	41⅞	42¾	— ⅛
94	96	200	Mexican Petroleum...	65¾	65¾	65	65	— ½
38½	39	7,050	Mex. Petrol. pf. x d..	98	100½	98	98	— ¼
135	150	6	Miami Copper.....	95	95	95	95	— 2
118	121	200	Michigan Central....	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
104½	108¾	3,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	135	135	135	135	
19½	20¾	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf...	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
17⅛	17½	5,000	Missouri Pacific.....	18¼	20	18¼	20	+1
17⅛	17½	1,100	Mo. Pacific t r.....	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
34½	34¾	9,500	Mo. Pacific pf. w i..	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
60¾	62	1,000	Mo. Pacific pf. w i..	34	34½	33¾	34	— ⅛
101⅜	102½	700	Montana Power x d...	60½	61	60	61	+ ¼
117	120	1,000	Mont. Power pf. x d..	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
80	200	2,700	Mont. Cloak & Suit...	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ½
31	31½	3,700	Nat. Enam. & Stg. Co.	80	80	80	80	...
62	63	1,300	Nat. Lead Co.....	30	32	30	31¾	— ⅜
50	400		Nev. Con. Cop. x d...	80⅞	80⅞	80	80	— ⅛
23	100		Comput. Tab. Rec....	61¼	62	60

Chartered 1822

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS. Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
40 Cen. St. El. pf.	76	76	75	78
460 Cities Service	.320	304	316	320
1,600 Cit. Service pf.	94	92½	92½	94
300 Com'w'th Pr	61	59½	59½	60½
200 Com. Pr. pf.	84¼	83	83	84
900 N. Ohio El.	45½	44	45½	44½
400 N. Ohio El. pf.	82	80	80½	81½
380 Pac. G. & E.	64	59	62	64
450 Rep. Ry. & Lt.	53	48	50½	52

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	8	8¾
Appalachian Power pf.	40	45
Adirondack Electric Power	24	26
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	84	85
American Cities	11	14
American Cities pf.	47½	49
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	154
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	378	380
American Light & Traction pf.	112	113
American Power & Light	79½	80
American Power & Light pf.	88½	88
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	95	..
American W. W. & E.	12	12½
American W. W. & E. pf.	26	28
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	71	73
Baton Rouge Electric pf.	90	93
Carolina Power & Light	35	38
Carolina Power & Light pf.	99	102
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	73	76
Central States Electric	19	22
Colorado Power	31	32
Colorado Power pf.	100	103
Columbus Electric pf.	82½	..
Connecticut Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	63	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
El Paso Electric	118	123
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Electric Properties	68	71
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	16¼	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	78
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	45
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	11	13
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	41
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	64
Northern States Power	108	106½
Northern States Power pf.	100¼	101
Northern Texas Electric	53½	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82½	86
Ozark Power & Water	44	48
Pacific G. & E. pf.	91	92
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100
Puget Sound Traction	13¾	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	69	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Republic Railway & Light pf.	77	77
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	93	95
Southern California Edison pf.	107	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15¾	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	42¾	45
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	10	11
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	48	50
Toledo Traction	53	55
United Gas & Electric	10	13
United Gas & Electric pf.	74½	78
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	15
United Light & Railways	48	50
United Light & Railways pf.	77½	78
Western Power	15	20
Western Power pf.	69	71
West Penn. pf.	105	107
Yadkin Riv. Pr. T. p. c. pf.	99	101

BONDS.		
American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100	101¼
American W. W. & E. 5s	80½	81½
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	91½	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99¼	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¾	101¼
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	80	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¾	..
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, 1942	96	..
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	98	100
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	..100	..
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s	..	92
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1933	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	99¼	100
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	98	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98¼	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1930	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	96½
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	73¾	76¾
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94½	96
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	100	100½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97	98
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	88	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
Seattle Electric cons. 5s	94	98
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	93½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	90	..
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 6s, 1946	87½	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	108	113	110	114
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	273	325	275	325
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	130	100	130
MacAndrews & F.	200	210	200	210
MacAndrews & F. pf.	101	103	101	103
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	290	250	290
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	..	630	..	630
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	123	126	122	126

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
S. Francisco	*3	†3½	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	4
New York	3	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3½	..	..
St. Louis	4½	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
6	4	6	4

Time.			
60 days	4¼@4½	5 months	4¼@4½
90 days	4¼@4½	6 months	4¼@4½
4 months	4¼@4½		

All industrial collateral 5@5¼ per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4 @4½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4
4 to 6 months ..... 4 @4¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	+ .00½
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.83	5.83⅜	5.83¾	+ .00¼
Cables	5.83	5.82⅝	5.82¾	+ .00¼
Marks—				
Demand	74.87½	73.50	73.50	+ ..
Cables	75.00	73.62½	73.62½	+ ..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound. German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75½	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.83⅜	5.82¾
95.25 Berlin	73.50	73.62½
20.20 Austria	12.75	13.00
China—		
Hongkong	58.00	58.10
Peking	91.00	91.12½
Shanghai	86.00	86.12½
19.295 Greece	19.48	19.53
40.19 Holland	40.87½	40.93¾
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	6.70	6.69
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia	50.20	50.50
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	27.00	27.10
Stockholm	26.90	26.10
Christiania	27.80	27.90
19.306 Spain	21.70	21.80
South America—		
Buenos Aires	45.25	45.35
32.44 Rio	23.20	23.10
5.1826 Switzerland	5.03	5.02

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69¾	$4.70⅛	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $744,173,780; balance, $47,962,471; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $10,163,763; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $1,849,419.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 1.5625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37d, up ⅛d; in New York, 76¾c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 59⅛@62⅛c.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 10 centimes.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
142	Arun. S. & G.	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼
145	Balt. Tube	120½	123½	120	120
69	Balt. Tube pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½
240	Con. Coal	111	112	111	111
595	Con. Power	123	128½	121½	123
10	Com. Cred. pf. B	26½	26½	26½	26½
4,100	Cosden Ref.	16	16	15⅝	16
2,045	Cosd. O. & G.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
9,700	Cosd. O. G. pf.	5	5	4⅝	4⅞
143	David: Chem.	44	45	44	45
970	Elkhorn Fuel	22½	22½	22	22
10	Fidel. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
100	F. & M. Bank	50½	50½	50½	50½
100	Houston Oil	20	20	20	20
100	M. & M. Nat. B.	31½	31½	31½	31½
85	Mt. Vern. Mills	18¾	18¾	18	18
105	M. Y. M. pf.	70	70	70	70
10	Monon. Val. T.	65½	65½	65½	65½
165	Penn. W. & P.	83	83	82½	82½
25	Sapulpa Ref.	10	10	9¾	9¾
11	Title G. & T.	208	208	208	208
817	Un. Rys. & E.	33	33	31¾	32
350	Wayl. O. & G.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

BONDS.

$6,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	96½	96½	96¼	96¼
15,000	Con. Coal 6s	108	109	108	108
21,000	Con. Gas 4½s	95	95	94½	94½
10,000	Con. P. notes	105	105½	105	105½
59,000	Cosd. Ref. 6s	103¼	103½	102½	103¼
86,000	Cosd. O. & G. 6s	103¾	103¾	102¾	103¾
8,000	Elkhorn 6s	100	100	100	100
13,000	Mil. Ref. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	92½
2,000	Norf. R. & L. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Penn. W. & P. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	United R. & E. 1st 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
1,000	U. R. & Elec. 4s	65	65	65	65
2,000	Wash. Ry & E. 4s	82	82	82	82

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
65	Ahmeek	107	107	107	107
625	Alaska Gold	12	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞
100	Algomah	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
570	Allouez	65	65	62½	65
4,450	Am. Zinc	49	50	45¾	47⅜
180	Am. Zinc pf.	73	73	73	73
353	Anaconda	87	87¼	84¼	86¼
1,250	Ariz. Com'l	14	14	13¾	14
190	Butte & Bal.	2	2	2	2
50	Butte & Sup.	58¼	58½	55¼	55¼
2,925	Cal. & Ariz.	78	78⅜	75½	77½
58	Cal. & Hecla	545	545	530	544
250	*Chino	57½	57½	55½	57⅜
9,400	Copper Range	66	66	65	65
4,310	Davis-Daly	5	5⅛	4¾	4¾
2,490	East Butte	16½	16½	15⅝	16
735	Franklin	9⅛	9⅛	8¾	9⅛
135	Granby	94	94	90¾	93
200	Greene-Can.	47¾	47¾	47	47
170	Hancock	16½	17	16	16
60	Hedley	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
50	Indiana	4	4	4	4
100	Inspiration	57	57	57	57
260	Isle Royale	34⅝	35	34⅜	34⅜
385	Lake Copper	13	13¼	13	13
100	La Salle	5	5	4¾	4¾
200	Mason Valley	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Mass. Con.	14½	14	14	14
100	Mayflower	3	3	3	3
960	Mohawk	95	95	92	93
5	Nevada Con.	24	24	24	24
125	New Arcadian	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
300	New Idria	15¾	15¾	15	15
140	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,615	North Butte	23½	23½	23¾	23¾
100	North Lake	2	2	2	2
185	Old Colony	2¾	2¾	2	2
863	Old Dominion	68½	67⅞	62	66½
480	Osceola	90	90½	88	90½
2,525	Pond Creek	20	21	19½	20⅞
335	Quincy	92	92	89	90
50	*Ray Con	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾
550	Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
1,310	Shannon	9¾	9½	8⅞	9¼
20	Shattuck	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
100	South Lake	5	5	5	5
300	South Utah	39c	39c	39c	39c
130	St. Mary's	92½	92½	88½	91
1,450	Super. & Bos.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5½
105	Superior Cop.	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅝
125	Tamarack	42½	43	42	43
640	Trinity	6¾	6¾	6	6¼
525	Tuolumne	1⅞	1⅞	1¼	1¼
200	Union Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,250	U. S. Smelters	67½	68½	66	67
250	U. S. Smelt. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼
450	Utah Apex	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,250	Utah Con	18¼	18⅝	17	17½
10	*Utah Copper	108	108	108	108
1,250	Utah Metals	6¼	6¼	5¾	6¼
65	Victoria	6	6	5¾	5¾
285	Winona	4¾	5¼	4½	5⅛
150	Wolverine	46	47	45	47
100	Wyandotte	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

RAILROADS.

8	Boston & Alb.	175	175	175	175
5	Boston & Me.	44	44	44	44
5	Ch. Jct. & S. Y. pf.	105	105	105	105
10	Fitchburg pf.	75	75	75	75
205	Mass. Elec.	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
5	Mass. Elec. pf.	28	28	28	28
80	N. Y., N. H. & H.	53	53	53	53
20	Rutland pf.	35	35	35	35
20	W. End St. Ry.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Agr. Ch.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
65	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	103	103	102¼	102¼
60	Am. Pneu. Serv.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,230	Am. Tel. & T.	125¾	125¾	125¼	125¾
35	Am. Wool pf.	95¼	95¼	95	95
3,975	A. G. & W. I.	129	129	121	126¾
140	Cuban Cement	20	20	19	19
103	Est. Bost. Ld.	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼
20	Edison	226	226	226	226
10	Ga. Ry. & El.	131½	131½	131½	131½
645	Int. Port. Cem.	19¾	19¾	19	19¾
215	Int. P. C. pf.	32¾	33	32¾	32¾
40	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
675	Mass. Gas	93	93	92	93
148	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80	80	80
20	N. E. Cot. Y. pf.	64	64	64	64
40	N. E. Tel.	125	125	125	125
60	New River	24½	24½	24	24
25	Punta Sugar	44	44	44	44
473	Swift	145	145	139	140
220	Torrington	65	65	64	64
865	United Fruit	155	155	153	154
2,641	Un. Sh. Mach.	57¼	57¼	57	57
93	Un. Sh. M. pf.	30	30	29¾	29¾
4,950	U. S. Steel	112½	113¼	109¾	113¼
1,220	Ventura	9	9	8½	8½
24	West. Union	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾

BONDS.

$3,000	A. G. & W. I.	86	86	86	86
22,000	Am. Tel. 5s	99¾	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Fond Clk. 6s	106½	106½	106¼	106¼
4,000	Swift 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
210	Am. Sew. Pipe	17¼	17¼	17	17
765	Am. W. Gl. M.	58½	60	58	59¼
70	A. W. G. M. pf.	110	120	119	120
70	Caney R. Gas	46	46	46	46
4,000	Cable Consol.	.07	.08	.07	.08
675	Independ. Brew.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
150	Ind. Brew. pf.	16¼	16¼	16	16
310	La B. Ir. & St.	81	81	78	78
105	Lone Star	98	98	98	98
1,270	Mfrs. H. & L.	64½	65	64¼	64¾
170	Nat. Fireproof.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
75	Nat. Firep. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Okla. Nat. Gas	95	95	95	95
780	Ohio Fuel Sup.	57	57¼	56	56
1,365	Pure Oil	21¾	21½	21	21
100	Pitts. Oil & G.	10	10	9¾	9¾
24,000	Mount Shasta	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5,200	Pitts.-Jerome	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.05
5,400	Pitts.-Con.	.10	.12	.10	.10
35	Pitts. Brewing	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
150	Pitts. Brew. pf.	18	18	17	17¼
7,600	Ross Mining	29	29	26	27
75	U. S. Steel	113	115	110¾	110¾
120	Un. Sw. & Sig.	110	110	110	110
50	U. S. Glass	39	39	39	39
870	Westing. A. B.	158½	160	158½	159
1,060	Westing. Elec.	55	55¼	51½	54¾
500	Westing. Mach.	31	32	31	32

BONDS.

$3,000	Ind. Brg. 1-6s	51½	51½	51	51

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Ship	62	62	62	62
35	Am. Ship pf.	96¾	96¾	95½	95½
35	Booth pf.	85½	85½	85	85
405	Chicago Conn.	4¾	5	4¾	5
2,545	Chi. Conn. pf.	38½	40	38	39
381	Tool	74	75	71¾	73
19	Chi. Ry (2)	20¼	20¼	20½	20½
25	Chi. Ry (4)	1	1	1	1
134	Edison	141	141	141	141
130	Match	132	132	128	129¼
70	Hartman	77	77	76	76
10	Ills. Brick	90	90	90	90
50	Deere pf.	98	98	98	98
230	Lindsay Light.	18¾	19	18¾	18¾
75	Carbon	305	305	305	305
280	Pulp & Paper.	9	9	8¾	9
629	Presto	123	132	127	128
22	Peo. Gas	104	105½	104	105
20	Pub. Service	114	114	114	114
5	Pub. Serv. pf.	102	102	102	102
30	Quak. Oats pf.	111	111	111	111
1,606	Sears Roebuck	222½	223	220	221
2,668	Stewart	102	103	97	100
4,737	Swift	144½	144½	137	141½
196	Carbide	198	200	197	199
1,197	Paper Board	31½	31½	27¾	29¼
175	Paper Board pf.	75	75	75	75

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
5,000	C. C. & C. R. 5s	81	81	81	81
2,000	Edison 5½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	Wilson 6s	102	102	102	102
4,000	Ch. City Ry. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
2,000	Armour 4½s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4	Alliance Ins.	20	20	20	20
10	Am. Can	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
1	Am. Rys. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
40	Am. Loco.	81¾	81⅞	80¼	80½
60	Baldwin Loco.	68	68	68	68
10	Cambria Steel	120	120	120	120
50	Dist. Secur.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
565	Elec. Stor.	67½	68	66¾	68
100	Erie	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
5	Ins. N. A.	27	27	27	27
170	Kennec't Cop.	47⅛	48	46¼	48
175	Keystone Tel.	13	13	13	13
17,035	Lake Sup. Cop.	21	22⅜	18	20⅜
635	Lehigh Nav.	85	85¾	85	85¾
45	Lehigh Valley.	79	80	79	80
5	L. V. Tr. pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
420	Nevada Con.	25	25⅜	24	25⅞
6,675	Penn. R. R.	56¾	56¾	56	56¼
20	Pa. Salt Mfg.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Phila. Co.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
25	Phila. Co. pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
578	Phila. Electric	32	32	31¾	32
7,902	P. R. T., t. c.	27¾	28¼	27	28¼
3	Phila. Trac.	81	81	81	81
1,000	Ray Con.	27	27	27	27
100	Reading	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
200	Reading 2d pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
110	Stern

COTTON IRREGULAR IN A DULL MARKET

Price Movements Less Violent and Close Shows Net Loss of 10-11 Points.

SAY FAMINE IS IN SIGHT

Moyse & Holmes Issue Striking Circular—445,824 Bales Brought Into Sight for Week.

Cotton showed a good deal of irregularity yesterday, although price movements were not as violent as they have been. After the close of Liverpool business tapered off, and there were times when the market was almost dull, with a steady undertone. There was less desire to buy, and the close showed a net loss of 10 to 11 points.

There is a general impression throughout the local trade that the technical position has been largely responsible for the weakness the market has displayed recently, and now that this has been fairly well readjusted, it is believed that factors of a more legitimate character will rule.

Spot people report a strong situation in actual cotton. Southern shippers say it is almost impossible to buy low grades, and this class of cotton is commanding record premiums. In fact, certain grades, which frequently sell at a discount of 1 to 200 points, are almost selling even with middling cotton. A number of Southern firms have sold these grades, and will be forced to deliver them.

Moyse & Holmes have issued a rather striking circular entitled "Famine Threatens in Cotton." They take the view that whether the crop is 11,200,000 or 11,500,000 is of little consequence. They say: "The fact that the yield is alarmingly short, however, is of consequence. We have had two consecutive years of short yields, practically crop failures. Next season will probably see little or no relief." The circular lays very strong emphasis on the consumption, and concludes with a statement that whether war or peace is ahead, famine is in prospect.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week was 445,824 bales, against 458,912 bales last year. The total for the season amounted to 8,-060,241 bales, against 7,056,805 bales last season.

Market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.13	18.30	18.10	18.18@18.20	18.30@18.34
Jan.	18.35	18.45	18.18	18.20@18.28	18.37@18.41
Mar.	18.50	18.71	18.45	18.54@18.56	18.64@18.68
May	18.73	18.92	18.65	18.74@18.75	18.84@18.92
July	18.73	18.94	18.67	18.78@18.79	18.90@18.94
Oct.	18.50	18.67	18.45	18.54@18.55	18.65@18.70

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 30 points up; middling, 18.60c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 10 points higher. New Orleans, 18c; Galveston, 18.25c; Savannah, 19¾c; Memphis, 18.60c; Augusta, 18.38c; Houston, 18.20c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	17.89	17.89	17.75	17.77@17.79	17.86 bid
Jan.	17.75	17.94	17.71	17.77@17.79	17.86@17.87
Mar.	18.05	18.25	18.03	18.08@18.10	18.19@18.17
May	18.28	18.50	18.25	18.31@18.33	18.41@18.42
July	18.46	18.67	18.44	18.46@18.48	18.59@18.61
Oct.	16.60	16.64	16.50	16.50 bid	16.64@16.66

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points higher at 11d. Sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 9,000, including 4,000 American. Closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Jan.-Feb.	11.00	11.03	10.89	10.74	10.89
Mar.-Apr.	11.17	11.18	10.70	10.87	11.03
May-June	11.33	11.27	10.84	10.97	11.14
July-Aug.	11.26	11.26	10.79	10.94	11.12
Oct.-Nov.	10.28	10.30	9.98	10.12	10.24

The 12 M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 11.18c; March, 18.46c; May, July, 18.70c; October, 16.79c. The market there was due to open today 1½@4 points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	10,725	11,371	421,495	338,858
New Orleans	6,947	11,527	464,406	374,941
Mobile	4	184	14,034	28,397
Savannah	1,708	3,908	223,451	227,910
Charleston	1,328	1,749	74,709	105,051
Wilmington	530	250	30,364	51,533
Norfolk	1,515	7,205	114,092	133,650

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Augusta	3,192	1,652	146,286	205,952
Memphis	3,601	8,738	299,075	330,004
St. Louis		12,956	31,605	14,415
Houston	10,807	10,622	279,786	229,529

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last. Week.	Last. Year.
Galveston	8,500 to 9,500	14,436	12,736
New Orleans	2,000 to 3,500	6,437	7,376

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,737 packages. The shortage of fine fresh creamery was felt quite keenly and prices were further advanced. Medium qualities showed the improvement to some extent, and there was also a fair amount of business in storage creamery, prices for which have advanced about ½c. Renovated leans more than sellers' favor. Ladles are doing better, with some city-made selling at 31c. Packing stock in active demand and firm at 29c for No. 2 quality. Creamery higher scoring than extras, per lb., 40@41c; extras, (92 score,) 40c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37½@39½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@37c; thirds, 34½@35c. Creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 41½@42c; extras, 40¾@41c; firsts, 38½@40c; seconds, 36@38c. Creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 38@39½c; extras, 37@37½c; firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 35@35½c; thirds, 33¼@34½c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 39½@40c; good to prime, 37@38c; common to fair, 30@36½c. Renovated, extras, 33c; firsts, 33½@34½c; lower grades, 30@32½c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 32@33c. Ladles, June make, firsts, 31c; current make, firsts, 31c; seconds, 29½@30c; lower grades, 28½@29c. Packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29½@30c; No. 2, 29c; lower grades, 27@28½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,786 cases. There is continued great scarcity of desirable grades of fresh gathered. Receipts are very light, and the scarcity is increased by delays in delivery of stock due. Dealers are having difficulty in obtaining enough stock for urgent needs, and with wintry weather conditions prevailing throughout the principal producing sections reduces the chances of any increase of supply in the near future. Prices show further advance, and the market closed firm. Storage eggs are also held more firmly, and there is rather more trading between dealers at firmer prices; regular distributing trade is generally reported light, but the withdrawals from the warehouses are still considerable and the tone of the market is firm. Nearby white eggs cleaning up promptly when of good to fine quality at firm prices. Nearby fancy whites, per dozen, 51@52c; extra firsts, 49@50c; firsts, 47@48c; seconds and poorer, 40@46c. Fall gathered, poor to good, 32@38c; fresh gathered, dirties, 37@40c. No. 2 and poorer, 32@33c; checks, good to choice, dry, 32@33c; undergrades, 28@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34@36½c; seconds, 32@33c; lower grades, 29@31c; refrigerator, State whites, 33@36½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 60@62c; ordinary to good, 56@58c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 50@60c; nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 48@54c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 46@54c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 51@58c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 44@52c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Texas: Fair: N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Sat.; continued cold. Sun., fair and warmer; moderate w. and n. w. winds, becoming variable Sun. Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun., with slowly rising temperature; gentle to w. winds, becoming s. Sat. night.

Tenn.—Fair Sat.; warmer in w. Sun., fair and warmer.

Ky.—Fair Sat.; not so cold. Sun., fair and warmer.

Ind.—Fair, not so cold Sat. Sun., cloudy and warmer, with snow or rain in n. and cent.; moderate w. to s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat.; not so cold in n. and e. Sun., cloudy and warmer, probably snow; moderate winds, becoming s. and s. e., probably increasing Sat. night.

Upper Mich.—Fair, not so cold Sat.; snow at night or Sun; warmer Sun.; moderate variable winds, becoming s. e. and increasing Sat. night.

Ohio—Fair and continued cold Sat. Sun., cloudy and warmer; moderate winds, becoming southerly.

Ill.—Fair Sat.; colder in cent. and s. Sun., frost Sat. night in extreme e. Sun. fair and warmer; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

La. and Tex.—Fair and warmer Sat.; Sun., fair.

Ark.—Fair and warmer Sat.; Sun. fair, colder in w.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Sat.; Sun. fair, colder in w.

W. Tex.—Fair Sat.; Sun. fair, colder in n.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer Sat. and in s. Sun.

Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer Sat., colder in w. Sun.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., probably snow flurries by Sat. night., warmer Sat.; s. winds, becoming fresh.

Minn.—Snow flurries and warmer Sat. Sun., fair and colder; fresh winds.

Iowa—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer Sat., colder in w. Sun.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Sat., with colder in w. and warmer in extreme e. Sat., colder Sun.; fresh winds.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer in e. and colder in w. Sat., colder Sun.; fresh winds.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun., colder Sun.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 926,873 shares of stocks and $500,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 190,995; railroads, 18,148; oils, 135,990, and mining, 580,740. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	†Aetna Exp.	5¾	6⅛	5½	6⅛
100	Am. Sum. Tob.	21	21	21	21
2,000	Am. Writ. Pap. pf.	4¾	4¾	3½	3½
500	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
1,200	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. b.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
400	†Butler Chem.	3½	3½	3½	3½
400	†Butler Judson	62	62	60	61
900	†Cal. Shipb'g.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾
45	†Carbon Steel	98	98	97	97
600	Carwen Steel	12	12½	12	12½
600	†Central Fdy.	24½	24½	23	23½
1,000	†Cent. Fdy. pf.	43	43	39	39
100	Charcoal Iron Co. of Amer. pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,000	Chevrolet Mot.	142	145	132	145
100	Emerson Phon.	9	9	9	9
200	†Fall Motors	7½	7¾	7½	7½
2,300	Fed. Dyestuff & Ch., rcts.	52	53½	52	53
1,600	Fed. Dyestuff & Ch., rcts.	15	15½	14	15
1,700	†Gen. Motors	132	133	117	128
850	Haskell & B. Car Co.	41	41¼	39¼	41
100	Holly Sugar Corp. pf.	100	100	100	100
35,000	†Joplin Spelter, new.	35	35	30	32
2,000	Keys. T. & R.	15½	16¼	15½	16
2,000	†Lake Torp. B.	9¾	9¾	8	8½
1,700	†Lima Loc., new	46¾	47	46¼	47
200	Manx of Am.	3	3¼	3	3¼
1,200	Mar. A., v. t. ctfs.	43	43	39	39
1,700	M. A. pf., v. t. ctfs. 1-3 pd.	63½	63¾	62½	62½
38,600	†Midvale Steel	58⅝	60	57⅝	58⅝
100	†Mitch. Motors	52	52	52	52
608	†N.Y. Shipbldg.	45	45½	44¾	44¾
14,000	N. A. P. & P.	10¼	10¼	8¼	9¼
200	†Pierce-Arrow	69	69	55	55
300	†Rep. M. Truck	69	69	68	68
200	†Scripps-Booth	40	40	40	40
400	A.O. Smith pf.	95	95	93½	93½
1,000	†Smith M. T.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
400	S. & T. Trans. pf.	10	10	9½	9½
1,500	†Steel Alloys	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
30,000	Sub. B., v. t. ctfs.	27½	30	24	29½
200	†Transue, Will. Iams St. Forg.	44	44	44	44
1,200	U.S. Steamship.	6½	6½	5⅝	6
21,600	†United Motors	49½	49½	45	46½
5,000	†Un. St. Alloys	50½	50½	48¾	49¾
600	†Von-Phone	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	1	1	1	1
10,000	†W.-M. Aircraft	17¾	18¾	16½	17⅝
2,000	†Zinc Concentg.	4	4⅜	4	4⅜

RAILROADS.

100	†Chi. & Northwestern rts.	2	2	2	2
16,000	†Pere Marq'tte.	31	31¾	31	31⅝
48	†Pere Marq'tte, Pref., pf.	70	70	70	70
200	†Pbg. & W. Va.	23½	23½	23	23
300	†Pbg. & W. Va. pf.	55	55	55	55
1,300	†Rock Isl., w. i.	44	44	42¾	44¾
100	†Rock Island pf. (B).	77	77	77	77
100	†West. Pacific	22	22	22	22

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
140	St'd Oil, N. J.	670	660	660	—35
250	St'd Oil, N. Y.	257	250	257	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	†B'nett O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1,200	†Contin. Ref'ng	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	†Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	16	16	16	16
3,000	†Cosden O. & G.	13½	14	13	13½
700	†C'denO. & G. pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
15,000	†Federal Oil	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼
1,000	†Gen. Ref. & Pr.	5	5	5	5
500	†Houston Oil	19½	20	19	20
1,200	†Inter. Petrol.	10¼	10¼	10	10½
3,000	†M'rlitt Oil Cor.	12¾	13¾	12	13¾
800	Metrop. Petrol.	4¾	4¾	4	4¼
5,000	†Midwest Oil	48	48	45	46
4,700	†Monon'h Oil	73	73	70	72
5,000	Okla. Pr. & Ref.	10¾	11¼	10⅝	11¼
10,000	†Omar Oil & G.	35	35	30	30
1,000	†Penna. Gasol.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	†Royal Dutch	67	67	66	66½
900	†S'p'lpa O. & R.	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
11,900	Seq'h O. & R. (2-1⅞)	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	†Shiloh Oil	60½	60½	59	59
1,000	†Un. West. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
45,000	Vac'm G. & O.	¾	¾	¾	¾
6,500	†Victoria Oil	1½	1½	1½	1½
10,600	†W. E. G. & G.	90	95	90	95
500	†Wyoming Pet.	2	2	1¾	1¾

MINING STOCKS.

3,800	Ala.-Br. Co. Met. (a pros.)	⅞	1	¾	¾
7,800	†Alas. Mines	92	92	90	91
10,000	†Al. Stan. C.	23	23	24	25
3,000	†Am. Comm.	6	6½	6	6
9,700	†Ariz. Chlor.	43	43	38	39
15,600	†Ariz. Copperf.	¾	¾	½	½
1,000	†Ariz. Mont.	10	10	9	9
1,100	†Azurite Cop.	56	56	56	56
5,600	Big Jim	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,600	Big Ledge Cop.	4	4⅛	3¾	4
7,200	†Bis. C. (a-prs.)	½	½	½	½
4,000	†Bit. C. (a prs.)	1	1	1	1
3,700	†Booth	11	11	10	10
9,000	†Boston Creek	93	94	92	92
5,000	Bos. & Tex.	68	68	65	66
1,100	†Brad. Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,400	Buffalo Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Butte Cop. & Z.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,200	Butte Detroit	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
800	Butte-N. Y.	1½	1½	1¼	1¼
3,500	†Caledonia	49	49	47	47
12,700	†Cal. & Ariz.	2¼	2¼	1⅞	2
2,000	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,500	†Cashboy	6	6	5½	6
2,500	Cerro de Pasco	36½	37	35½	36½
2,200	Cerro Gordo M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11,000	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,200	Cons. Cop. M.	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛
1,000	†Cons-Homes'd	½	½	½	½
1,000	†Cres. Con. Gold	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,200	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅝
300	Ely Gir. Cop.	½	½	½	½
40,650	†Emma Cons.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	†Fed'rd'd Cons.	53	56	50	55
3,700	†G'field Merg.	6	6	5½	6
800	†Gr. Can. G.	14	14	14	14
8,000	†Greenw'ter M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	2⅛
500	†Greene-Cananea Gold Min.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,500	Hecla Mining	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The deal for the improvement of the old Knickerbocker Club property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, with a new home for the Sherman National Bank, as forecasted yesterday, has been definitely closed. The trustees of the club will erect a four-story bank building which, with the land, will be leased for twenty-one years to the Sherman National Bank.

The lease also carries an option to purchase within a specified time. The building will be equipped with safe deposit vaults, and a safe deposit company will be formed by the bank Directors to have charge of that department. The property fronts 38.8 on Fifth Avenue by 138 on Thirty-second Street.

Joseph E. Goldberg of Goldberg & Kramer negotiated the lease.

May Sell Arlon Society Club House on Park Avenue.

Following a resolution adopted on Dec. 12 by the Board of Directors of the New York Arlon Society, the members of that organization will hold a special meeting next Tuesday, at which the question of disposing of the big club house at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street will be decided.

Dr. Louis Haupt, President of the Arlon, in announcing the decision of the Board of Directors to call a special meeting, said that the Arlon would certainly gain by availing itself of a favorable opportunity to sell its club house.

It is understood that George Ehret has a mortgage of $800,000 against the property, and that for some time the Arlon Society has found the upkeep of the club house rather embarrassing.

Deal Near Washington Square.

A deal in the Washington Square section, which indicates the continued demand for residential property there, has been made by Richard F. Elliott, who has purchased the four-story house at 17 East Ninth Street, on lot 25 by 93.4, about 127 feet west of University Place. It was bought through E. H. Ludlow & Co. from James A. Renwick and another as trustees.

Investor Buys Water Street Loft.

An investing client of Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd has purchased from Williams J. Norris 93 Water Street, a five-story loft building, on a lot 25.4 by 72.5.

Harlem Property Traded.

Martin F. Huberth purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 54 Lenox Avenue, a five-story flat with stores; on a plot 32.6 by 100, located between 112th and 113th Streets. In part payment the buyer gave 1,045 Forest Avenue, a two-story dwelling, on a plot 37.5 by 100. I. Silverman negotiated the trade.

The Greenhut Company Leases Old Brokaw Building.

The old four-story building in Cooper Square formerly occupied by Brokaw Brothers, has been leased to the Greenhut Company, Inc., Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

It is understood that the property, which is owned by the Wilks estate, will be used for storage purposes. The lease, it was negotiated by Horace S. Ely & Co., covers all the old building with the exception of a ten-foot strip fronting on Astor Place.

Bronx Sales.

The old Grand View Hotel property on the northeast corner of 134th Street and Willis Avenue has been sold by the Atlantic Dock Company to J. E. Davis, Inc., for a garage manufacturer. On the immediate corner is a six-story tenement, 25 by 40, and adjoining on Willis Avenue is the hotel, which occupies a plot 40 by 75.

It is planned by the Davis Corporation to remodel both buildings.

An investor has purchased from Joseph Reichwein 717 East 175th Street, a four-story new law tenement, on a lot 30.8 by 90, located 88.4 west of Clinton Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The four three-story brick buildings at 84 to 90 Middagh Street, 75.4 by 51.6, at the Brooklyn Bridge approach, have been sold by Joseph P. Day for John M. Willard and others to an investor.

C. C. Auchincloss Buys Wheatley Hills Estate.

C. C. Auchincloss has purchased the Daniel J. Hegeman farm, consisting of sixty-five acres in the high section of Wheatley Hills, L. I. This property adjoins the estates of E. D. Morgan, Harry Payne Whitney, Beekman Winthrop, and Bradley Martin. The buyer contemplates making extensive improvements at once. Cocks & Willets negotiated the sale.

Scarsdale Office Building Sold to Fish & Marvin.

Fish & Marvin have purchased from Mrs. Sarah A. Thayer the office building on the Scarsdale Station Square, Westchester County, known as the "Scarsdale Company's Building."

The structure occupies about a third of an acre, and is the only piece of unrestricted land in the station square facing the Bronx Parkway. It is valued at over $40,000. Fish & Marvin have been tenants in the building for the last year.

Mrs. E. Halsey Malone Buys $30,000 Westchester County Farm.

William R. Bull sold the Watson J. Brundage farm, of about 100 acres, on the North Castle-Bedford State Road, Westchester County, to Mrs. E. Halsey Malone of New York City. It is situated about two miles south of Bedford, on Chestnut Ridge, adjoining the Richard Harding Davis estate, and near the Samuel McRobert property. The property was held at $30,000.

New Jersey.

Stephen S. Johnson sold for the Orange Lawn Tennis Club their property located at Berkeley and Montrose Avenues, South Orange, N. J.; also, for Dudley W. Figgis his house on Turrell Avenue, South Orange, to an investor.

Big Waist Firm Moves from Restricted Zone, Praising Committee's Work.

Hollow & Purlow, silk waist manufacturers, who were among the first large firms in the restricted midtown shopping zone to declare allegiance to the "Save New York Movement," have subleased their loft at 93 West Thirty-eighth Street and moved to 151 West Twenty-fifth Street.

S. Hollow, of the firm, said yesterday: "Both Mr. Purlow and myself are in hearty sympathy with the 'Save New York Movement.' The midtown district should be preserved as a high-class shopping centre and should not be marred or depreciated by manufacturing industries of any kind.

"The organizers of the movement are doing great work for the midtown zone and they should be supported in their efforts by every individual who owns or leases property in the restricted zone."

Eighty-sixth Street Crosstown Line Hearing Adjourned.

The public hearing on the question of a surface car line across West Eighty-sixth Street, fixed for yesterday, was adjourned by the Board of Estimate until Jan. 5, at the request of property owners' associations of the east and west sides, which are trying to come to an agreement as to the payment of the cost of a tunnel to carry the surface cars.

Commercial Leases.

Van Vliet & Place have leased the five-story store and loft building, 69 Barrow Street, running through to 33 Commerce Street, for a term of years, to H. Webster Company.

Jacob Finkelstein & Son have leased for a long term of years, for William G. Willmann, the seven-story business building, 161 Bowery, to the United Office & Fixture Company.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store 1,537 Broadway to The Augustine Stores Company; and the store and basement at 46 Gold Street, for Nicholas and Margaret Volk to Mc-Kesson & Robbins.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

17th St, 433 East, n s, 444 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92, five-story tenement; E. M. Royle and another against Lena Shapiro et al; Wilder, E. & J., attorneys; due, $17,352.19; taxes, &c., $705.66; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Henry Brady.

131st St, 604 West, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 25x100; adjourned to Dec. 22. (

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Burnside Av, n s, 113.8 ft w of Ryer Av, 104.9x183x irregular; vacants; J. De H. Hooton against Joseph McCue et al; Hy. De Hondt, attorney; due, $17,563.70; taxes, &c., $1,311.28; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Tiebout Av, w s, 184.2 ft s of 184th St, 25x100; also Tiebout Av, w s, 199.2 s of 184th St, 25x100; also Tiebout Av, w s, 248.2 ft s of 184th St, 25x100; adjourned to Dec. 22.

Valentine Av, e s, 100 ft s of Clark St, 50 x135; adjourned to Dec. 22.

By George Price.

Tiebout Av, w s, 75 ft of 184th St, 50x100x irregular; adjourned to Dec. 22.

Anderson Av, 952, e s, 267.7 ft n of Jerome Av, 43x219.5x irregular, five-story flat; August Brandes and another against Kemp-Jones Realty Co. et al; Henry Wendt, attorney; due, $36,194.07; taxes, &c., $2,037.47; to the plaintiff for $38,500.

Bryant Av, 918, e s, 150 ft s of Garrison Av, 20x100, three-story house; North New York Savings and Loan Association against Martin Pletscher Construction Co. et al.; J. H. Hildreth, attorney; due, $6,808.79; to Mary C. Murphy for $8,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Water St, 626, for a one-story frame shed, 18x37; M. L. Ewer, 181 Broadway, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $300.

238th St, n s, 250 ft w of Martha Av, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 25x35; Frederick B. and Gordon M. Longwell, 3,167 Hull Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Van Cortlandt Park at Gun Hill Road, 720 East Van Cortlandt Av and railroad bridge, for a one-story frame shed, 77.7x22; City of New York, owner; A. G. Waldreaon, Claremont Park, architect; cost, $700.

Pelham Bay Park, s e corner of Baychester Beach and Huntington St, for two one-story frame bath houses, 17x48 each; City of New York, owner; A. G. Waldreaon, architect; cost, $2,000.

Pelham Bay Park at Orchard Beach, for three one-story frame bath houses; City of New York, owner; A. G. Waldreaon, architect; cost, $3,000.

Sullivan St, 19, for a one-story steel storage, 19x46; D. Coffey, premises, owner; Ashley Steel Building Co., Inc., 1,790 Broadway, architect; $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 194, n e corner 12th St, 501 East, 28.8x81.10; Arthur H. Karp to R. K. Realty Corporation, 22 West 18th St, mtg $17,000, all liens, b. and s., Dec. 11; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row.....$100

HOUSTON ST, 274 East, n e s, 219.5 ft n of Avenue B, 20x106.6; Leonore Bennett to Julia Wolf, 61 St. Mark's Place, mtg $18,000, all liens, Jan. 24, 1916.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,693, e s, 20 ft n of 106th St, 26.11x82.9, foreclosure Oct. 18; John C. Hynes, referee, to Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, 210th St and Gun Hill Road, Bronx, Dec. 13; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St.....$14,000

PARK AV, 1,650, w s, 125.11 ft n of 116th St, 25.4x90; Charles Kaye to Herman Rodman, 3,840 Broadway, mtg $10,000, all liens, b. and s., c. a. g., Dec. 15; attorney, Richard B. Kelly, 233 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 608.9 ft s of 145th St, 101.4x81.5x100; Marcus Hatow to Minnie Katzman, 640 Riverside Drive, b. and s., Dec. 13; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 2,024, n e corner 104th St, 25.11x75; Villa Site Realty Co. to Marvin Holding Co., 115 Broadway, all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, S. B. Lilienstern, 115 Broadway.....$100

2D ST, 247 East, s w s, 25x70.3x25.1x68.4, s e s; Bernard Klein and another to Benjamin J. Weil, 21 East 82d St, mtg $24,000, all liens, Dec. 15; attorneys, Weil & M., 1 Beekman St.....$100

8TH AV, e s, 52.11 ft s of 39th St, 26.4x64; Bowery, w s, 326 ft n of 4th St, runs w 86x n w 61.6x n 21.33x s e 91.1 and 14.6x e 36 to street x s 22.1 to beginning; Macdougal St, n e corner of 3d St, 20x58; 7th Av, 441 and 443, n e corner of 34th St, 37x59; 143d St, 160 Lenox Av, 15.4 ft w of 3d Av, 100.6x20.10x irregular; Ida B. Hyman to Aimee H. Hyman, 789 West End Av, 2-36 interest, Dec. 15; attorneys, Gallert & Heilbrunn, 21 Liberty St.....$1

11TH ST, 22 West, s s, 235.10 ft w of 5th Av, 21.4x94.10; William A. B. Coolidge, at Grindelwald, Switzerland, to Mary C. Porter, and the premises, Nov. 9; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway.....$100

28TH ST, 132 East, s s, 60 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x74, foreclosure Dec. 12, 1916; Charles A. O'Neil, referee, to Christopher Upjohn and Anna M. Jones, 421 East 157th St, mtg $5,000. Dec. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CLAY AV, w s, 100 ft n of Mount Hope, runs w 100x s 50x e 100 to avenue x s 50; Albert M. Newkirk to Frederick W. Brooker, Rye, N. Y., Dec. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FORD ST, n s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 70x100; Philip W. Roos to Daily Realty Co., Inc., 401 East 152d St, Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 417.2 ft n of 169th St, 56x206; George N. Reinhardt to Charles P. Klein, 4002 3d Av, Dec. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles F. Klein to K. & R. Construction Co., Inc., 35 Nassau St, mtg $9,000, Dec. 13; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$100

LOTS 193 to 195, map of Pearsall estate; George F. Moody to A. Clarence Davies, 1st and 2d Sts, mtg $8,097.50, all liens, Nov. 29; attorney, J. Clarence Davies, 3d Av and 149th St.....$1

LOTS 4 and 5, Block 1; Lots 16 to 18, Block 2; Lots 43 to 46, Block 6; Lots 5 to 8, 13 and 14, Block 7; Lots 20 and 21, Block 8, map Whitehall Realty Co.; G. Washbourne Smith to Eliz. S. Smith, 74 West 103d St, July 20, 1905; attorneys, Stuyvesant & M., 99 Nassau St.....$100

MOUNT HOPE AV, n e corner 176th St, 57x 110x44.2x110.9; also 176th St, n s, 110.9 ft e of Mount Hope Av, 57.8x irregular; K. & R. Construction Co., Inc., to George N. Reinhardt, 1,341 Franklin Av, mtg $100,850, Dec. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RYER AV, w s, 93.10 ft s of 187th St, 25x 50x25x57; George F. Moody to Fordham Concourse Co., 624 Willis Av, mtg $5,600, Dec. 23; attorney, J. C. Davies, 149th St and 3d Av.....$100

157TH ST, 425 East, n s, 50x101.11; Anna M. Jones to John Uhden, 1,693 Clay Avenue, mtg $32,000, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

175TH ST, n s, 88.4 ft w of Clinton Av, 30.8x90; Joseph Reichwein to Madelein Fischel, 645

REAL ESTATE

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer.
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Big bargain. 94 East 4th, near 2d Av., 25 by 115, four story front, four story rear. O. B. Helf, 354 Grand St., New York.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Country home, 30 minutes out, all improved; owner cannot occupy; $17 month and small cash payment. Welch, 170 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica, L. I.—To lease, one or two years, $75 monthly payment, my residence; one of the Colonial brick houses near main station L. I. R. R. and five surface trolley routes; three stories and basement; 8 rooms, besides laundry and 2 bathrooms; steam, gas, electricity; terraced grounds, select neighborhood; tastefully furnished. Rev. H. O. Ladd, 61 Middletown St., Jamaica, L. I.

Fine old homestead among a lot of shade and fruit trees; elegant location; near water and beach; ground nicely laid out, hedge, &c.; makes a fine all-year home; will dispose of cheap to interested party for small cash payment and balance to suit. Dougherty, Box 170 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 8 master's rooms; half original cost. Apply to ADELAIDE LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

COZY LITTLE FARM, $1,850, with outbuildings, cultivated land, shade trees; town of 10,000; near New York; $100 down and $12 monthly. B. Brand, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$10 monthly for little farm; good house, outbuilding; plenty of ground for chicks, vegetables, &c.; right party can make nice living. If interested, write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

$8 monthly buys my 3-acre farm for $750 complete; great country for poultry and truck farming; call or write for information. Johnson, 1566 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Restricted suburban homes, 30 minutes out, built to order; also ready built; $4,900 to $7,500. J. Mead Briggs, 200 B'way, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, Part 1, thereof, at the County Court House, said County, on the 24th day of November, 1916. Present: Hon. Clarence J. Shearn, Justice.—In the matter of the application of SAN JOAQUIN SUGAR ESTATES, INC., for authority to change its name to PACIFIC SUGAR CORPORATION.

On reading and filing the petition of San Joaquin Sugar Estates, Inc., a domestic corporation, dated November 4th, 1916, for an order authorizing it to assume the name of Pacific Sugar Corporation; and upon reading and filing the certificate of the Secretary of State, annexed thereto, certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive; and upon filing due proof that the copy of the petition herein and of the notice of motion were duly filed with the Secretary of State and that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published once in each week for three successive weeks in the daily newspapers published in the County of New York, in which county said corporation has its business office; and the consent being ratified by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed; and the said petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made.

Now, on motion of Charles E. Thorn, attorney for said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered that the said petition be and the same is hereby granted; and that the petitioner, San Joaquin Sugar Estates, Inc., be and it is hereby authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit: The name Pacific Sugar Corporation, on and after the 28th day of December, 1916; and it is further

Ordered and directed that this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days in the office hereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the date hereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and, further, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Law Journal and New York Times, newspapers published in the County of New York, beginning with ten days after the entry hereof.

Enter: CLARENCE J. SHEARN,
Justice of the Supreme Court.
State of New York.

CHARLES E. THORN, Attorney for Petitioner, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on November 21, 1916, the Newtown Creek Towing Co. filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug "Hamblen" for damage or injury arising on November 20, 1916. From an expansion of the boiler of said tug; that the petitioner transferred its interest in said tug to James A. Fechtig, Jr., as Trustee, under an order entered November 21, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that all persons having claims against said tug other than claims for damages caused by the explosion aforesaid appear before said Court at said time and place and make their allegations in that behalf; and that persons not so proving claims or making allegations will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

KATHERINE PETERSON vs. CARL THEODORE PETERSON.—Superior Court, State of Connecticut, County of Hartford, the 8th day of December, 1916.—Second Order of Notice.

Upon complaint in said cause brought to said Court at Hartford, in said County, on the first Tuesday of November, 1916, and now pending, claiming a divorce, custody of minor children, alimony, and change of name, it not appearing to this Court that the defendant has entered notice of the pendency of said complaint and it appearing to this Court that the whereabouts of the defendant, Carl Theodore Peterson, is unknown to the plaintiff, ordered that notice of the institution and pendency of said complaint shall be given the defendant by publishing this order in The Times, a newspaper published in New York, once in each of three successive weeks, commencing on or before December 16, 1916.

By order of the Court.
GEORGE A. CONANT,
Clerk of said Court.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 18 cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 2nd, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Dec. 14th, 1916.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 9 boxes of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 2nd, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Dec. 14th, 1916.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, December 11, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., December 21, 1916, for completing the construction of conservatories at the Dunbar High School, No. 174, and the James Ormond Wilson Normal School, No. 162, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of ten dollars will be required from bidders to guarantee the return of plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR GLOVES.—Office Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 1:00 o'clock, P. M., December 28, 1916, for furnishing 100,000 pairs Riding Gloves to this corps. Further information upon application.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 432 Broadway.

FOR SALE — Magnificent St. Bernard dog; two prizes last Canadian National Exhibition. Address A. J. Corcoran, Corbyville, Ontario.

Care should be exercised in answering Help Wanted announcements. Every detail, number and letter given in the address in the announcement must be placed on the envelope sent to a box number care of The New York Times.—Advt.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Last Page.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 104 Park Av.

OFFICES — SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. C. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Desk room in real estate office, $10. 161 West 54th St.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

IF YOU want to rent your furnished house for three months or longer, send us full particulars at once. Slawson & Hobbs, 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4312.

FOR SEASON OR YEAR, 2 TO 11 ROOMS, FURNISHED, $100 TO $800 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 461 5TH AV., COR. 40TH ST.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

$100 to $1,000 per month.
3 to 14 rooms.
High-grade buildings only.
Season or year.
Loton H. Slawson Company,
171 Madison Av. Murray Hill 3530.

Furnished—West Side.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Exceptional, well-furnished two rooms, bachelor apartment; complete; $55-$65 monthly.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Top floor private house; four rooms and bath, completely furnished; light housekeeping; best references essential; no dogs or children; call after 1 until 11, or phone Plaza 9751.

58TH.—5 rooms, 2 baths, 2 master bedrooms, maid's; exquisite, artistic furnishings; new building; immediate possession. Columbus 3974.

94TH, 175 WEST.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen; all cars convenient. Garfield.

102D, 305 WEST.—Private, refined home for refined gentlemen or couple; near Riverside Drive; exceptionally large rooms, bath, telephone; board optional; references given, required.

ARTISTIC Studio Apartment, five rooms; moderate rent; on view at noon or evenings, unless by appointment. Phone 4318 Morningside. Address 526 West 112th St.

CHATSWORTH APARTMENTS, Riverside Drive and 72d St.—Convenient to bus, subway, &c.; 6 rooms, completely furnished; maid service, electricity, gas, refrigeration; everything complete; can be seen at any time; immediate possession; rent $700 a month. Mrs. Offutt, Apt. 1B, Telephone Columbus 6650.

FOR season or year—3 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

LUDINGTON HOTEL, 205 West 101st St. (Three Doors from Broadway.)—Strictly high class 6, 7, 8 large sunny rooms, bath; all night telephone, elevator, maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th.)—Most beautiful section on the Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths; completely furnished. Manager.

TO SUBLET—An attractive apartment for the Winter months.
THE LORRAINE,
2 East 45th Street.

$100 TO $1,000 PER MONTH;
3 to 14 rooms;
HIGH-GRADE BUILDINGS ONLY.
Season or year.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Av. Murray Hill 3530.

Brooklyn.

FURNISHED APARTMENT—BACHELOR. One, two, three rooms; aristocratic location opposite Wall St.; moderate terms; No. 3 Montague Terrace, B'klyn. Phone 1843 Main.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31ST, 157 EAST, (Lexington.)—Nice apartment, 6 large, light rooms, bath; steam; $45.

60TH, 45 EAST.—Second or third floor, just remodeled, kitchenette apartments, one on a floor; hardwood floors, electric lights; splendid for bachelor or light housekeeping. Phone 767 Plaza.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome 2 or 3 room suite; maid service; high class; references.

LARGE STUDIO kitchenette, Park Av., 60s; $100 monthly. L 152 Times.

SMALL STUDIO, steam heat, open fire place, use of bath, adjoining room, and running water if desired. Appointment by telephone. Plaza 4916. Jones, 114 East 59th.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

FURNISHED apartment wanted, 9 rooms or more, 3 baths, for 2 to 3 months, from Jan. 1; Central Park West preferred. Write 200 5th Av., Room 733.

Furnished apartment wanted; six rooms; west side; all improvements. Address, with full particulars, W 6 Times.

Unfurnished.

WANTED — Room, bath, kitchenette; 34th-35th, 3d-6th Ave. T. H., 204 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Nicely furnished, light room; plenty closet; telephone, bath.

34TH, 113 EAST.—Desirable front apartment, 2 large rooms and bath; rent $45. Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room with bath, $5; another $5; electricity; (gentlemen.)

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Comfortable room, adjacent bath; gentleman only; references.

51D, 65 EAST.—Private house, room and bath, suitable two gentlemen; telephone; references.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, bath, $7; single, $4.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

31ST, (Corner Lexington.)—Attractive single room, high-class elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Lexingtonia.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with or without bath; gentlemen only. Stebbens.

56TH, 207 WEST.—Large, light room; electricity; all conveniences; references. Apartment 3 east.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms in handsome private apartment; elevator; all conveniences.

63TH, 68 WEST.—Newly furnished, extra large rooms; parquet floors; electricity, telephone.

70TH. (2,030 Broadway.) — Attractive room; lavatory; business man. Telephone Johnson, 948 Audubon.

70TH, 209 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, single or together; private house; references.

72D ST., WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private house; gentleman; references. Columbus 1242.

72D, (subway.)—Large front room opposite bath; high-class apartment; business gentleman; references. Columbus 684. Apt. 1-C.

73D ST., 275 WEST.—Large, furnished, well-heated room; private bath and telephone.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; exclusive house.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; private family; high-class references.

75TH, 226 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front rooms, single or en suite; gentlemen. Arthony.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, medium-sized room, bath; convenient location; $4.50; gentleman preferred.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large room, electricity; maid service.

76TH, 133 WEST. — Immaculately clean, homelike rooms; bath; parquet floors; electricity; reference; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; private house.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; latest conveniences; references.

78TH, 132 WEST. — Handsomely furnished, clean, well heated rooms; constant hot water.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $5 to $10.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Medium room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen; also large room.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Elegant large room, dressing room, $10; private house; single, $3.50.

81ST, 149 WEST.—Two unusually pleasant, connecting rooms, together or separate; quiet, well-appointed home for permanent gentleman.

81ST, 149 WEST.—Two unusually pleasant, connecting rooms, together or separate; quiet, well-appointed home for permanent gentleman.

81ST ST., 110 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, private baths, with shower; electricity; $10 up.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Attractive suites; also large front parlor, connecting bedroom; electricity; $10.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny rooms; also single rooms; $4 and $5 weekly.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large front room, private bath, twin beds; board optional.

82D, 134 WEST.—Parlor floor, one or two rooms; private bath; reasonable rates.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Large room and kitchenette; also small room; nice reception parlor.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, bath; together or separate; private house.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large room, bath, rear drive; breakfast; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

90TH, 208 WEST.—Two front rooms, private apartment; 4th east. Smith.

87TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, small; constant hot water; select house.

88TH, 70 WEST.—Airy, light, large, small rooms; heat, phone, bath. Barry.

95TH, 322 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, bath, telephone, electricity, $8; private family; references.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $12; other rooms, $6; electricity; telephone.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Large, sunn, room; large laboratory; telephone; all conveniences; board optional.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; bath, telephone.

107TH, 202 WEST.—Large or small room; private family; gentlemen preferred; reasonable. Taylor.

108TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front room, adjoining bath; $4.50; gentleman. Rogers.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Large, sunny room; every modern convenience. 6th floor west.

113TH ST., 567 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Large rooms, single or en suite; running water; handsomely furnished or furnished to suit; private family. Phone 6700 Morningside. Apt. 6E.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive outside room; shower, electricity; $35 monthly. Johnston, Apt. 9A.

116TH ST., WEST.—Business women share apartment; one room left; women only; strictest references. Z 243 Times Annex. Phone Morningside 4940.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Two single rooms; lavatory between; sunny. Apt. 3L.

122D, 242 WEST.—Large, furnished room; lavatory, bath; $3.50. Morn. 6029. Titus.

126TH, 114 WEST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; private house; subway; board optional.

130TH, 136 WEST.—Large, quiet room; southern exposure; gentleman; $3.00; American family. Owner.

141ST ST., 606 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, outside room; elevator; gentleman; references. Love.

142D, 609 WEST.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Hudson, adjoining bath; high-class. Scott.

144TH, 515 WEST.—Cosy room; clean, quiet, private house; conveniences; sub station; gentleman.

149TH, 556 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny rooms, adjoining baths; electricity, telephone; private house.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Exceptional running water; adjoining bath; private home.

BROADWAY AND 84TH ST.—Parlor, back parlor, neatly furnished, refined Jewish family; conveniences; suitable for two. Schuyler 4795.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Single room for lady kitchen privileges. Apartment 37.

NEWLY furnished room, high-class elevator apartment; breakfast optional. Harrison, 3508 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th St.)—Two large single or en suite; running water; beautifully furnished; private family; reasonable; Apt. 23.

WEST END AV., 672, (93d.)—Two large rooms, en suite, private bath; or separate; running water; handsomely furnished; references.

WEST END AV., CORNER 75TH ST.—Rooms for bachelors or married couple; desirable location; all conveniences.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 60.—High-class bachelor quarters, just opened; 10 minutes from Wall St.; private bath and lavatory with every room; hillards must be seen to be appreciated; $8 to $12. Phone 7200 Main.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; references.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.
Small room, with meals, $12 week.

MADISON AV., 213.
Double rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; 2d floor; private bath; unexcelled board.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Comfortable home; table service the best.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board; private baths; southern exposure; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—One large, one small room, with board; table guests; references.

58TH, 56 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; steam heated; electricity; $9 to $14 week.

72D, 314 WEST. (Riverside.)—Suite, with bath, or single room; own farm products.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

FOR SALE.
12 h. p. Isotta-Fraschini runabout; 16 overhead valves, wire wheels; absolutely perfect condition; price $3,000; demonstration by appointment. Apply G. H. Hutchins, Room 2,150 Woolworth Building.

HUDSON 1916 SMALL SIX, 7 PASS. TOUR.; PICTORIAL NEWS RUN 1,200 MILES; USED PRIVATELY; $650. 150 WEST 55TH.

HUPMOBILE, latest, slightly used 7-passenger touring; sacrifice price, $850. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 226 W. 56th St., New York City.

LOCOMOBILE.—Gentleman's roadster, model L, 30 H. P.; $350. Tel. Madison Square 311.

MARMON, 1916; Model 34; seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL, 1914, 6-cylinder touring car; very fine condition. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th.

OVERLAND 1916, Model 83; absolutely perfect condition; fully equipped with every essential extra; 5 excellent tires, 2 brand new; bargain for quick buyer. Dec. 23; highest offer takes it. Phone N. B. Levy, Gramercy 6900 or Audubon 5717. Can be seen at 1,045 St. Nicholas Av., corner 162d St.

OVERLAND 1916 six cylinder touring car, seating 7; also Mitchell with Winter top; both cars are in good condition and at attractive prices. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1600.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 1915; special four-passenger roadster. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD 3-38 phaeton, in first-class condition, for sale; this car has been overhauled, repainted, tires only run 500 miles; needs no recommendation. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1600.

PACKARD 1916 twin six, 135; special built landaulet; run 5,000 miles; new; sacrifice. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

PACKARD, 1916; Model 1-38; phaeton; like new. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD 2x38 Touring; perfect condition; will sell or rent reasonable. V 179 Times.

PALMER-SINGER, 38 H. P.; good condition; $250. Can be seen at 409 Broadway, Brooklyn.

PEERLESS LIMOUSINE, 6-38, with extra touring body; used privately one season; equipped with Gray-Davis starting, lighting system. Mr. Burke's car. 150 West 55th.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR.
High quality landaulet; cost $6,100; Gray-Davis electric equipment; lined blue broadcloth; sacrifice quick cash. 305 West 79th.

PIERCE-ARROW 1911 limousine with touring body; good condition. Nyquist, 168 W. 83d.

REO 1914 touring; 1914 Buick touring; 1914 Hupmobile touring; 1914 and 1915 Ford touring; in good condition; bargain prices.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

STEARNS TOWN CAR.
Beautiful Moore & Munger body; every equipment; cost $5,100; accept $1,000; exceptional bargain. 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, almost new; will sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 226 West 56th St., New York City.

STEARNES seven-passenger limousine. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUDEBAKER.—Sacrifice for quick cash sale, Studebaker 1916, 7-passenger six; perfect condition, demonstration by appointment. Madison Square 8400. Extension No. 40.

WINTON, 1915, light 6, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped, electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON Six limousine, thoroughly overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCK.
A 1½-ton electric truck, complete, with panel body, in running condition, batteries only 3 months old, for sale at your own price. Call and inspect and make an offer. Breckway Motor Truck Company, 125 East 12th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

ALL ATTRACTIVE PACKARDS.
Sixes and twin sixes, limousines, landaulets, and touring cars for hire. Edward Van Schaasen, Telephone 9979 Columbus.

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL SERVICE.
PIERCE-ARROWS. PACKARDS.
Special rates for parties, with carefully trained chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d, (Circle 774.)

CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR'S.—Engage your car now. Automobiles for every occasion. Palace Auto Renting, 1,568 B'way. Bryt. 3421.

METALLURGIQUE town car for rent; runs and looks like new; reasonable rates. Pacific, 221-223 West 53d St.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3330 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful six-cylinder Packard limousines for hire; hour, day, week, or month. J. Kramer, 1,834 B'way. Col. 1478.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE; WESTINGHOUSE SPRINGS; recent model; owner drives. 645 Circle.

PACKARD landaulet for rent; excellent condition. Miele, 216 W. 76th. Schuyler 1160.

PACKARDS, limousines, touring, for hire, hour, day; high-class service. 3736 Circle.

PIERCE-ARROW.—Do your holiday shopping in Pierce-Arrow; very reasonable; late model. W 85 Times.

CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM. Wire Wheels.
WHITE, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE. Wire Wheels.
S. G. V., 1914, SUPERLET. Wire Wheels.
D. C. BURRELLE, BROADWAY at 39TH ST. OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

CADILLAC 1916 "8" TOUR., wire wheels.
CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STEARNS KNIGHT "8." Fleetwood Lim.
WILLYS OVERLAND Special Limousine.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER RACEABOUT. Very Fast.
OLDSMOBILE "8," 1916, Cabriolet.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD.
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 1914, 7 passenger; cost $2,075; equipped with oversize tires, one extra tire and rim; mechanically perfect; any reasonable demonstration; price $650. Address T 269 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC, 1917, seven-passenger limousine; like new; run less than 1,500 miles. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
Perfect condition; used privately; ready instant service; sacrifice, cash. 305 W. 79th.

CADILLAC "8," 1915 runabout; driven 8,000 miles $975. 'Phone 7818 Main, afternoons.

CHALMERS limousine, 1914; complete equipment; exceptionally nice condition. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th.

CHALMERS, 1916; seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET 1916 touring car; good mechanical condition; just repainted.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

COLE, 1915 model, 8-50, 7-passenger touring car; repainted and in good mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars, in A-1 mechanical condition; gone over in our own shop.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

FOR SALE.
12 h. p. Isotta-Fraschini runabout; 16 overhead valves, wire wheels; absolutely perfect condition; price $3,000; demonstration by appointment. Apply G. H. Hutchins, Room 2,150 Woolworth Building.

HUDSON 1916 SMALL SIX, 7 PASS. TOUR.; PICTORIAL NEWS RUN 1,200 MILES; USED PRIVATELY; $650. 150 WEST 55TH.

HUPMOBILE, latest, slightly used 7-passenger touring; sacrifice price, $850. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 226 W. 56th St., New York City.

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PEERLESS LIMOUSINE, 6-38, with extra touring body; used privately one season; equipped with Gray-Davis starting, lighting system. Mr. Burke's car. 150 West 55th.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR.
High quality landaulet; cost $6,100; Gray-Davis electric equipment; lined blue broadcloth; sacrifice quick cash. 305 West 79th.

PIERCE-ARROW 1911 limousine with touring body; good condition. Nyquist, 168 W. 83d.

REO 1914 touring; 1914 Buick touring; 1914 Hupmobile touring; 1914 and 1915 Ford touring; in good condition; bargain prices.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

STEARNS TOWN CAR.
Beautiful Moore & Munger body; every equipment; cost $5,100; accept $1,000; exceptional bargain. 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, almost new; will sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 226 West 56th St., New York City.

STEARNES seven-passenger limousine. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUDEBAKER.—Sacrifice for quick cash sale, Studebaker 1916, 7-passenger six; perfect condition, demonstration by appointment. Madison Square 8400. Extension No. 40.

WINTON, 1915, light 6, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped, electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON Six limousine, thoroughly overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCK.
A 1½-ton electric truck, complete, with panel body, in running condition, batteries only 3 months old, for sale at your own price. Call and inspect and make an offer. Breckway Motor Truck Company, 125 East 12th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

ALL ATTRACTIVE PACKARDS.
Sixes and twin sixes, limousines, landaulets, and touring cars for hire. Edward Van Schaasen, Telephone 9979 Columbus.

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL SERVICE.
PIERCE-ARROWS. PACKARDS.
Special rates for parties, with carefully trained chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d, (Circle 774.)

CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR'S.—Engage your car now. Automobiles for every occasion. Palace Auto Renting, 1,568 B'way. Bryt. 3421.

METALLURGIQUE town car for rent; runs and looks like new; reasonable rates. Pacific, 221-223 West 53d St.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3330 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful six-cylinder Packard limousines for hire; hour, day, week, or month. J. Kramer, 1,834 B'way. Col. 1478.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE; WESTINGHOUSE SPRINGS; recent model; owner drives. 645 Circle.

PACKARD landaulet for rent; excellent condition. Miele, 216 W. 76th. Schuyler 1160.

PACKARDS, limousines, touring, for hire, hour, day; high-class service. 3736 Circle.

PIERCE-ARROW.—Do your holiday shopping in Pierce-Arrow; very reasonable; late model. W 85 Times.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD and room wanted for Japanese student wishing to be received into family circle. Reply by letter only to H. E. Edmonds, 2,929 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year 'round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
I have two very desirable suites of parlor bedroom and private bath available at $28 and $50 per week, including board for two. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620.

W. T. READE, Proprietor.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Pa.—Thoroughly heated, attractive rooms with bath; excellent food; trained nurse's home; also care for elderly people or semi-invalids. Booklet.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE
TO MOTORISTS.

The advance in prices of new cars makes these Used Car offerings even greater values than ever.

BRAND-NEW
1917 CHALMERS
BROUGHAM.
Town Car or Limousine; convertible from a Limousine to a Brougham. This car is absolutely as good as when it left the factory; HAS BEEN DRIVEN EXACTLY 38 MILES, therefore extra. Full electric equipment. Interior Decorations Perfect. Substantial Reduction.

1916 CADILLAC
Runabout, Model 53, in exceptionally fine condition.
Has run 2 197 miles. Tires good; one extra. Full electric equipment.
Make price right if sold at once.

1915 CADILLAC
Runabout, Model 51. Thoroughly overhauled, re-tired and repainted. Has special rumble seat.
Priced to please.

1916 OLDSMOBILE
Touring Car,
4-cylinder.
Very good condition. Good tires; one extra. Very reasonable.

1917 CHANDLER.
7-passenger Touring. Exceptionally fine condition. Good tires. Remarkably low price.

1916 CHANDLER
5-passenger Touring. First-class condition. Reasonable figure.

1914 CADILLAC,
5-passenger touring. Just out of paint shop; first-class condition. A bargain.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Art Schlobohm, Used Car Manager.
Phone Mulberry 3240.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

PRIVATE limousine, evenings and holidays; reasonable; open for engagements before 9 A. M. daily. Phone Morris, Morning, 6445.

RENAULT.—For hire, beautiful big landaulet; just been painted; owner drives; rent cheap. Aymar, 307 West 44th. Bryant 5149.

SUPERB private limousine motor car; experienced driver; engagements wanted. Du Coe, 1865 Circle.

Automobiles Wanted.

FORD sedan body wanted; good price for new condition. Phone Bushwick 4300.

Automobile Bodies.

WILL SELL all used-closed bodies on hand; landaulets,

FIVE VAN DYCKS HERE; VALUED AT $1,500,000

Famous Paintings Purchased from the Earl of Denbigh to be Exhibited Soon.

Five famous Van Dycks, valued at a million and a half dollars, have been purchased from the Earl of Denbigh and brought to this country, it was learned by private word from London received yesterday. The pictures are to be exhibited at the galleries of Lewis & Simmons soon after New Year's.

The Earl of Denbigh is the Colonel commanding the Honorable Artillery Company, a famous corps which has sent a large detachment to the front. The paintings have been in the family of the Earl of Denbigh since they were painted by Van Dyck four of them upon order of Charles I., whose devoted adherent the first Earl of Denbigh was.

Two of the portraits, King Charles and his royal consort, Queen Henrietta Maria, were hung in the big banqueting hall of the Earl of Denbigh at Newnham Paddox, Leicestershire, when they were presented to him by the King, and have remained there until the present time. Another pair of portraits are of James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, first cousin of Charles I., and of his wife, the Duchess of Richmond, who was Mary Villiers, daughter of the first Duke of Buckingham and Lady Catherine Manners. They are full length and represent the artist at his best English period. The fifth picture is the charming portrait of a lady sitting in a large chair and is supposed to be Lady Elizabeth Fielding, third daughter of the first Earl of Denbigh. The canvas is 4 feet 10 inches high by 3 feet 9½ inches wide. The pictures are familiar to all students of painting and have been exhibited in England.

The portrait of the Duke of Richmond is painted full length and his hand resting upon the greyhound which saved him from assassination by rousing him from sleep. He wears a black dress and cloak with a star, blue stockings with enormous rosettes, and wide lace collar. He wears the insignia of the Order of the Garter. His long, fair hair falls over his shoulders. There is a curtain in the background. The Duke of Richmond accompanied Charles I. to the scaffold and died about six years later it was said from a broken heart, mourning the King whom he had endeavored to ransom with his own life.

This picture is of particular interest to Americans, as there are known to have been several repetitions of it, one of them being in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This is by many said to be the best of the portraits, while others have asserted that that of Lord Denbigh was the finest and the original and that of the Metropolitan Museum the replica.

The portrait of James Stuart, Duke of Lennox, at the Museum, is one of its most highly valued possessions. It hung for a long time in the position of honor in the gallery at the head of the big main staircase in the Museum in the centre of the wall at the back where it was the first thing to strike the visitor's eye on entering. It has only recently been displaced by the great Raphael presented by J. P. Morgan since the death of J. Pierpont Morgan, the former President of the Museum.

This fine Van Dyck belonging to the Museum it chose from all its paintings for the one illustration and frontispiece of its catalogue of paintings which it brought out in 1914. It was the gift of the late Henry G. Marquand in 1888. The Museum catalogue describes it:

"Life size, full-length standing figure; he is dressed in black with a white lace collar, the order of St. George hangs from a blue ribbon, and the star of the order of the Saint Esprit is embroidered on the arm of his cloak; his right hand rests on the head of a greyhound; a wall and draped brownish curtain form the background. Several repetitions of this picture exist. Height 85 inches, width 50¾ inches."

The companion piece to this new portrait to arrive in this country, the Duchess of Lennox, or Richmond, as she is described, is a beautiful picture with a fine handling of textiles in the gown. It is a full length portrait of the Duchess shown with her dwarf, Mrs. Gibson, who holds a salver from which she is taking a glove. The Duchess wears a low-cut blue gown, flowing sleeves with crimson lining, a pearl necklace, and ornaments. Mrs. Gibson wears a gown of red velvet.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — Directors' minute book and yearly report, in Exchange Buffet, Hudson Terminal, or 9th Av. elevated train between Cortlandt and Barclay Stations, 2:30 P. M., Friday; no value except to owner; reward $10 and no questions asked. Address Secretary, 122 Morgan St., Jersey City, or phone 1400 Jersey City.

LOST—Thursday, Dec. 14, on Amsterdam Av., between 114th and 116th Sts., diamond ring, solitaire; initials E. H. E. to E. V. P., Dec. 25, 1915; ring in box marked Marcellus Pitt, 170 Broadway; reward. Return to Manager Hartley Hall, Columbia University.

LOST.—Between 103d St. and B'way and 72d St. and Riverside Drive, sealskin muff with steel-mounted handbag with brown tassel having $19 bills, some change; liberal reward. L 165 Times.

LOST—In subway, between 5-5:30 P. M., 42d St., Bowling Green, South Ferry, black lynx and seal stole; lined black chiffon fold at edge; reward. X 237 Times Annex.

LOST—In neighborhood of P. O., 3d Av., 67th to 77th and Madison Av., amethyst surrounded by pearls, brooch; liberal reward. 863 Park Av.

LOST.—Platinum and gold bar pin, with fresh water pearl centre, surrounded by 10 small diamonds; liberal reward for return to Udall and Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST—Valuable solitaire five-karat diamond ring set in platinum. Return to Eager & Babcock, 14 East 60th St. Liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—A flat leather pocketbook, containing $50 and checks made payable to Fays & Adkins; liberal reward. Phone 3964 Riverside.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of large diamond horseshoe pin, on Dec. 13. Finder please return to Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Lady's handbag, containing money and jewelry. Centre St. between Grand and Canal; reward. Room 219 240 Centre St.

LOST—Diamond barpin, Wednesday, probably in Mason, Seaman, or Town taxi; reward. Helen Behr, 85 East 56th St.

LOST—Overcoat, by messenger, 145th St. and Broadway subway station; reward. Max Marx, 1,600 Broadway.

LOST—Thursday, Dec. 14, 1916, pearl and diamond earring; liberal reward; no questions asked. Phone 2023 Columbus.

LOST—Nurse's tan bag, on 59th St. car, yesterday morning; reward. Kindly return to 47 West 84th.

LOST—Thursday, near 230 West 59th St., small pearl necklace; reward. W 40 Times.

LOST—Black handled silk umbrella; white initials, M. H. D. 214 West 71st St.

LIBERAL REWARD; no questions asked for return of square open face gold watch, lost on Broadway between 66th and 72d Sts., Friday, Dec. 8. Schuyler 6993. W 17 Times.

REWARD.—Package, 10th Av. car; lace cap, two silhouettes. O'Shea, 790 Riverside Drive.

$25 REWARD

for earring, black onyx and diamond top and ball drop, lost Friday, 54th St. and Park Av. to 5th Av. and 48th St. to East 48th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$250 REWARD

for brooch, very large diamond bowknot, lost in or near entrance to Cohan's Theatre or Sherry's, Thursday evening. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND—Weekly time book; owner can have same by describing. C. O. Johnson, Times Annex, 229 West 43d St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—From Cedarhurst or Woodmere, L. I., Saturday, Dec. 9, West Highland white terrier, prized as pet of family; good reward if returned. J. H. Burton, 267 5th Av., N. Y. Madison Square 6002, or Cedarhurst, L. I., 3000 Far Rockaway.

LOST—From 498 West End Av., corner 84th, young Pekingese male dog; sable color, carries tail well over back, black face; $25 reward paid for return to 498 West End Av., Apt. 7C. Telephone 7953 Schuyler or 37 Liberty St., telephone 2383 John.

LOST—Black and white French bull reward. Simon, 402 West 144th St.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
123 West 57th St.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor W. Fetler of Petrograd, Russia, will preach. Thursday, 8 P. M., Mid-Week Bible Study. Topic, "Prophecy of Amos."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During erection of our new building, 324 and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"The New Birth."
8—"Momentous Moments."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT
327 West 33d Street.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.
Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton. }
8—"Momentous Moments."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the CORONANT
327 West 33d Street.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.
Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton. }
8—"Momentous Moments."

REV. DR. JOSEPH CLARK of the Congo will preach at 11.

DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 3:40.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St.
Rev. R. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. Worship with sermon, 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
Preaches at Sunday Morning Service.
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, led by Dr. Eaton, 30 East 31st St. Subject: "Can a Man Be a Christian in New York?"
11 A. M.—"Is Man Immortal?"
8 P. M.—ADAM DIXON WARNER will speak—"A Lawyer's Conversion."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5TH AVENUE, NEAR 127TH STREET.
REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—CHAS. GRAY SHAW, PL. D.
11 A. M.—"The Transfiguration of Hats."
8 P. M.—"The Laws of Growth."

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.,
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
11 A. M.—"THE HANDWRITING NAILED TO THE CROSS; OR, THE CHRISTIAN NOT UNDER THE LAW OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS; NOT UNDER BONDS TO KEEP THE SABBATH." (Third in Series on "THE CROSS OF CHRIST.")
8 P. M.—"THE GOVERNMENT ABOUT TO BE SET UP ON THIS EARTH IN WHICH EVERY PROBLEM OF CAPITAL AND LABOR, WEALTH AND POVERTY, WAR AND PEACE, HEALTH AND DISEASE, LIFE AND DEATH WILL BE SOLVED. DO YOU WISH TO HAVE PART IN THIS WONDERFUL COMING STATE? NOW IS THE ONLY TIME TO MAKE APPLICATION; TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE." (Tenth and last in Series on "THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.")

In this sermon Dr. Haldeman will testify that no matter how much peace may be patched up now, sooner or later war will break out and continue till the Son of God comes.

THIS CHURCH WAS CROWDED ON LAST SUNDAY NIGHT.

Friday Night, December 22, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will speak on "THE WONDERFUL TABERNACLE, THE GIBRALTAR OF GOD'S TRUTH." In this Tabernacle are to be found the weapons with which to meet "THE RELIGIOUS INFIDELITY OF THE MODERN MINISTER."

Four hundred more of Dr. Haldeman's first sermon in the series on the Second Coming of Christ will be distributed at the close of the evening service.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
HAROLD PATTISON, Minister.
11 A. M.—"Rich Yet Poor."
8 P. M.—"Illusions."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, preaches 11 and 8.
MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Christmas Cantata at 8. Preaching at 11. 142 West 81st.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE,
North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.
Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor.
Subject: "Hurtful Visits." Special Music. Dr. Murray gives Bible Interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

ETHICAL RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.
HENRY FRANK.
TUXEDO HALL, Madison Av. and 59th St.
SUNDAY AT 11 A. M.
"Will War Create New World Religion?"

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
Speaker, Dr. FELIX ADLER, at 11 A. M.
Subject: "The Chief Differences Between Ethical Religion and the Faiths of the Past."
The Sunday Morning Meetings are always open to the general public.

JEWISH.

"BETH-EL TEMPLE,"
FIFTH AVENUE AT 76TH STREET.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING, (Sermon,) 10:30.
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN,
"A NEW EARTH FOR SOCIETY."

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45
RABBI WISE WILL PREACH ON
"TAGORE: ANOTHER WISE MAN FROM THE EAST."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The Joyous Effect of Religion."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "The Place of Sentiment in Daily Life."
Monday, 11:00 A. M. sharp—Dr. Enelow on "The Value of the Literary Appreciation of the Bible."
Daily noon service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris, Sat., Dec. 16—"The Law of Compensation." Fri., Dec. 22—Special Hannukah Service.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th Street and Central Park West.
Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor,
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Chelsea—Fort Washington Av. & 178th St. 11 A. M.—Mr. C. M. Alexander, the famous song leader and evangelist.
8 P. M.—Evangelist Evarts.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, D.D.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Ralph W. Sockman.
Advent Anthems by the Choir.
10 A. M.—Adult Bible Classes.
6-8 P. M.—Friendship Hour. Young People's Meeting.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Rev. C. C. Marshall, 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. "The Hounds of God"—Bertillon Mens and Crime in Motion Pictures; Edna White Trumpet Quartette.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Test of Experience."
8 P. M.—"The Hope of the World."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St.
Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D.D., Pastor.
11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A. M. Church Service 11.
The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"THE BURNING MOUNTAIN."

NEW THOUGHT.

A SIXTH CYCLE PRESENTATION OF TRUTH, 218 Madison Av., Cor. 36th.
RALPH M. DE BIT, Speaker. All welcome.
Sunday, 11 A. M.—"The Path of Discipleship."
8 P. M.—"The Law Governing Reincarnation."

CRITERION THEATRE,
Broadway at 44th Street.
Sunday 11:15 A. M.
F. W. SEARS, M. P.,
will lecture on the subject
"How to CAPTURE YOUR ENEMY."
"The Lord hath anointed me and set me above mine enemies."
"If I be lifted up I draw all men unto me."
These two quotations from the Bible represent two different methods of "capturing your enemy." Which is the better? Which will insure his permanent capture for all time?
Every person who is deeply interested in successfully solving life's problems should hear this lecture.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE meets Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 8 P. M., Geneological Hall, 226 West 58th. Everybody welcome.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
Free lecture Sunday, 4 P. M.,
Hotel Belleclaire, B'way, 77th St. Subject:
"THE VALUE OF DREAMS."
Each person present will be presented with a personal letter from Judge Troward.
All are welcome.
This school is the only one ever founded in America with the approval of the late Judge Troward of England and India, the acknowledged master thinker in New Thought and Mental Science. Classes every morning 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at Belnord, Broadway, 86th St., Apt. 1,110. Class and private instruction by Mrs. Behrend. All are invited.

Class for the advanced teaching of the Troward Philosophy will begin Jan. 3. Those wishing to join, please send in their names early, as the class will be a small one.

NEW THOUGHT.
MRS. MARY CHAPIN,
the Biltmore.
Sunday Service 11:15 A. M.
Subject: "This Golden City." The opulence of owning it and some of the spiritual advantages of living in it.
Class Monday, 3 o'clock, 512 5th Av.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND.
THEODORE C. NORTHRUP
will give a course of 8 lessons, one every Sunday morning, 11:15 o'clock. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St. NO CHARGE—USUAL COLLECTION.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
Mrs. Van Marter speaks at both services.
11—"THE RESOURCEFUL MIND."
8—"THE GREATEST NERVE TONIC."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M.
Special music, each service, by full choir of three quartettes and orchestra. Solo quartette: Mme. Fassett-Sterling, soprano; Mme. Mulford-Hunt, alto; Delos Becker, tenor; Andrea Sarto, baritone; Harry M. Gilbert, organist; assisted by Hans Letz, violinist; Karl Kirksmith, 'cellist; Mildred Dilling, harpist.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for the Presbyterian Hospital.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M., will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, B'way at 174th St.
11 A. M., Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, A. M.
8 P. M., "THE MEXICANS," illustrated lecture by Rev. MALCOLM MacLEOD, D. D.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.
John Callahan speaks at 7 P. M.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Secret of the Lord."
8 P. M.—"A Man and His Body."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Vesper Service, 4:30. Preacher:
Rev. JOHN R. MOTT, LL. D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
The pastor, Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister,
preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET.
Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"THE SAVING GOD."
8 P. M.—"PERILS OF THE CITY."
Wed., 8 P. M.—Great Chapters: Matthew, 1.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN, Central Park West and 96th St.—ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St., Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: {William Pierson Merrill, {Frank Latimer Janeway.
DR MERRILL will preach at 11.
Handel's "Messiah" will be sung at 4. Soloists, Inez Barbour, Rose Bryant, Theodore Karle, and Frank Croxton.
NOONDAY SERVICE DAILY AT 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, at 11 A. M.
Rev. T. Guthrie Speers, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, Corner 105th.
11—A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., Pre-Xmas Sermon.
7:15—Mrs. Alexander speaks. Women only.
8—Chas. M. Alexander speaks and sings.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian and Spanish.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Howard C. Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher Rev. Walter E. Bentley, (Actors' Church Alliance Service.)
Daily services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (choral except Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector).11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
11 A. M.—The Rev. Wm. N. Gardner, D. D.
4 P. M.—The Manger Service.
8 P. M.—Musical Service: "The Last Judgment."

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.—Holy Communion, 8 and 8:45; Sunday School, 9:45; Children's Service, 10:30; 11 A. M., Dr. Gates, preacher; 4 P. M., Vespers, Dr. Gates, preacher; 8 P. M., Choral Evensong, Rev. Mr. McCormick, preacher.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St., (W. 206th.)
Rev. C. A. WOODWARD.
Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Prayer, 11.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st Street.
8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.
11 A. M.—"Rods or Serpents?"
Mr. van Etten preaches.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low. Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass & Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong & Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon; Dr. Grant, "How Much Are You Worth?" 4 P. M., Music: Mendelssohn's Oratorio, "St. Paul"; sermon, Dr. Grant. 8 P. M., The Public Forum, Inc.; Mr. Andre Tridon, "The Prussianization of the United States."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
East 89th St., Near Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
11 A. M. AND 4 P. M.
'CELLO-HARP-VIOLIN.
7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10. A. M., morning Prayer; 11 A. M., Holy Communion; Sermon by Rector.
"WHAT SHOULD BE OUR ATTITUDE TO MR. SUNDAY'S CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK?"
Communion Service in C.....Hall
Anthem, "How Lovely Are the Messengers".....Mendelssohn
Postlude, "Invocation".....Grimm

4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.

ADDRESS BY REV. GOUVERNEUR F. MOSHER OF WUSIH, CHINA, on "THE RELATION OF CHRISTIANITY TO CONFUCIANISM, BUDDHISM, AND TAOISM."
Organ Solo, "Idyll".....R. Kinder
Contralto Solo, "O Rest in the Lord".....Mendelssohn
Trio, "Meditation".....Mietzke
Anthem, "The Great Day of the Lord".....Martin
Postlude, "Hymnus".....Gotthelf
8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. Joseph D. C. Wilson. Congregational singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
Services—8 A. M., 11 (Rector,) 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. William Pringle.

8:00 P. M.—THURSDAY, ORGAN RECITAL.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11, Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rev. Thomas R. Bridges, D. D. 4 P. M., RUSSIAN MUSIC. Address, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS 7, 8, and 9 o'clock (Choir) 10:30, LE JEUNE'S MASS and SERMON; 4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG (Procession) Rt. Rev. CHARLES H. BRENT, D. D., Bishop of the Philippines, will preach at half-past ten.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 Est 27e.
Services divins le dimanche a 10:30.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer, (Rector).....11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital..... 7:30 P. M.
Evensong (Mr. Burgess)..... 8:00 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St.
DR. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; 11 (Rector), 8;
(Bishop Brent of Philippines.)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

REV. WILLIAM THOMAS WALSH
11 A. M.—8 P. M., St. Mary's Church, Alexander Av. & E. 142 St. (3d Av. "L" to 143d.)

ST. ANDREW'S,
Cor. Fifth Av. and 127th St.
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR,
preaches 11 A. M. on "A Muzzled Mouth."
Rev. John S. Haight at 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, the Rector.
4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address. Preacher, the Rev. Percy Gordon.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
is on 16th St., East of 3d Av.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. and 87th St.
Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.
Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector;) 4 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Rev. F. A. Easley;) 8 P. M., Popular Musical Service, (Rector,) Harp, Violin, and 'Cello.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector.
Services 8, 9:30, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE.
Tenth Street, West of Second Avenue.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
10:30 A. M.—Special music. 11 A. M.—Service with sermon by the Rector. Subject: "What Love Effects." 8 P. M.—Service of Symbolic Worship, followed by Emmanuel Forum.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th, near Broadway.
SERVICES at 8, 11, and 4.
Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector,
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon (Rector).
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address (Rector).
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.
DECEMBER 21, ST. THOMAS'S DAY.
10 A. M., Holy Communion, (Rector;) 8 P. M., Recital, St. Thomas's Choral Society.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Weekday Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Instruction.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and 149th St., (near Amsterdam Av.)
Dr. PAUL S. LEINBACH, at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D. Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"Furnishing the Home."
8 P. M.—"A Nameless Hero."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening subject: "Playing the Fool," a talk to young men.
Quartette accompanied by Harp and Violin.
Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M., subject: "The Humility of Jesus." Special Music. Solos from the "Messiah."

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St.
Rev. FORD C. OTTMAN, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
10 A. M., Men's Bible Class.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings, 11 o'clock, 20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public Lecture Sunday eve., 8:15, "Kant and Swedenborg"—Edward Herrmann. The next Public Lecture on Jan 7th.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Theosophical Ideals." Miss Annie Peake.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Avenue and 20th Street.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, the Minister, will preach. Subject: "MESSAGE OF RELIGION TO MODERN CHURCHES." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., Mr. HOLMES on "Jesus Today, (2:) What Shall We Think About Him?" 8:15 P. M., Mr. Edwin Markham, "Life and Letters," with Readings.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st St. Services at 11.
"CONTEMPORARY CONFESSIONS OF FAITH."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "Let Us Have Peace," and at 4 P. M., "Jesus's Doctrine of Non-Resistance." Music from Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 555 West 182d St., between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avs.
FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister.
Service 8 P. M., "THE GIFT OF GOD."

Y. M. C. A.

DR. GEORGE CALEB MOOR.
"THE GENIUS OF SUCCESS."
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

"INDUSTRY & DEMOCRACY," Sunday, 3:30
CHARLES R. TOWSON, Int'l Y. M. C. A.
Bronx Union Branch, 470 E. 161st St.

Y. W. C. A.

CHRISTMAS CAROL SERVICE.
Chorus of 100 voices—All branches of Y. W. C. A.
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